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The China Mail.

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No. 17,353. January 9, Temperature 43. Rainfall 0.06. Humidity 64. January 9, 1918. Temperature 43. HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919. 午戌未歲年八國民華中. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
ST. CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.
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PYJAMA SUITS
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GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
Price \$3.50 \$3.00 a Suit.
PURE FLANNEL
\$4.50 to 6.50 per Suit.
ALSO A NEW LOT OF
BATH & DRESSING
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34, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
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TAILORS
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DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS
TEL. No. 63.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail)

THE SOLDIER VOTE.

LABOUR BUT ANTI-PACIFIST.

What will Lloyd George Do?

LONDON, December 30.
The Daily Mail thinks that Lloyd George is now at the mercy of his enemies, and asks: "Will they jolt him or be jolted?"
Elsewhere the same paper, referring to the progress of Labour, says: "The Election Bureau" in Paris proved that the majority of the voters were not for Labour, but for the Coalition. It says that during the election the Coalition distributed an immense number of five copies of the Daily Mail, (also the Social Daily, The Herald) among the troops.
The paper says the country voted for Mr. Lloyd George, but not for the Labour Party. It asks whether Lloyd George will succeed in welding from his fragments following a complete repudiation of his own ideas of peace. It says: "We should feel more confident if his majority were smaller." It urges him to make immediately a supreme effort to secure the co-operation of Labour as a real safeguard against reaction.

IN PRUSSIAN POLAND.

LONDON, December 31.
A message to Copenhagen quotes forwards as saying that the Poles have obtained temporary control of Posen. They court-martialed and shot a number of German officers and men, whereupon German troops were hurried up.
A telegram from Berlin states that the Germans have proclaimed martial law in Posen. They have disarmed the troops, excepting the Town Guards and Police, and closed the theatres and cinemas. All meetings are prohibited till order is restored.

COALITION POLISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 31.
A Warsaw message from an official Polish source confirms that a Coalition Government, representing all parts of Poland, is on the eve of formation.
Demonstrations at Posen show that the Germans still hope to rule there. They are hoping to arrange matters in such a fashion that the Allies at the Peace Conference may be confronted with an accomplished fact.

PADEREWSKI ORDERED TO LEAVE.

M. Paderewski received a great ovation at Posen. He declared that Poland's hour had struck when she would be again the great free mistress of her own ports. The German authorities ordered M. Paderewski to leave immediately, but he refused point-blank.

LONDON, December 31.
An Amsterdam message from Berlin says German troops are proceeding to Upper Silesia. A regiment of artillery and a regiment of infantry have gone to Gnesen to suppress the Polish disturbances.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

LONDON, December 31.
Among the New Year Honours, the G.C.M.G. goes to General Birdwood and Monash. The latter was in command of the Australians.

STILL MORE O.R.E.'S.

LONDON, December 31.
There is a long list of New Year Military Honours gazetted for gallant war services in France and Flanders.

The G.O.B. is conferred upon Army Commanders Rawlinson and Byng. The G.C.M.G. goes to General Currie who was in command of the Canadians. Companions of these Orders to the number of 800 are appointed.

Three Knight-Commanders of the British Empire include Sir Almonst Wright, the eminent medical. There is a large number of appointments to the lower grades of the British Empire Order.

Lieut. General Horne is promoted to be General.
The list also includes many distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses, Royal Red Crosses, and Distinguished Conduct Medals.

PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

SPECULATION ABOUT NEW CABINET.

LONDON, December 31.
Mr. Lloyd George goes to Wales to-day, where it is expected he will settle the reconstruction of the Ministry. It is believed that the new appointments will be announced before he goes to Paris next week. There will probably be numerous changes, chiefly in the Exchequer, Home Office, and War Office. The papers state that the Cabinet will be limited to a dozen.

Much speculation is going on about the attitude of the Labour Party towards office. It is believed that the Premier intends to invite them to participate in the Government.

Ministerial papers state that with the Labour Party gone, the Labourites will probably reconsider their decision not to participate in the Government, and Messrs. Barnes, Roberts, Parker, and Wadell are expected to continue in office. But the Daily News says the Labour Party has determined to go into Opposition. Messrs. Clynes and Thomas are mentioned as Labour leaders, but as the miners are the strongest element of the party, Mr. Adamson may be retained.

An interesting point is the question whether the Labour Party will support the Liberal Party Funds to the Coalition Liberals as the Ministerial papers demand.

The latter are pointing out that only five elected Liberals have definitely refused to co-operate with Mr. Lloyd George.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

LONDON, December 31.
Large crowds thronged the route between Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station to see President Wilson depart. There was loud cheering when the procession passed. The King and the President were together in the first carriage. The Queen, Mrs. Wilson, and Princess Mary were in the second.

President Wilson inspected the guard of honour of the Scots Guards, which, with a band of the Irish Guards, was drawn up at the station. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, the Earl and Countess of Reading, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Walter Long, the American Ambassador, and others took farewell of the guests in the royal waiting room. Countess Reading presented Mrs. Wilson with a handsome bouquet. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left in the royal train.

A member of the President's suite was interviewed, and said the President was extremely pleased with his visit to Britain. He was deeply gratified with the warmth of the welcome everywhere. As regards the negotiations which had occupied him, there was a complete and solid understanding between England and America.

When President and Mrs. Wilson left London for France, they were seen off at the station by the King and Queen and Mr. Lloyd George.

DEPARTS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, December 31.
President Wilson arrived at Dover from London at eleven this morning, and was received by Naval, Military and Civil Authorities. He sailed for France at 11.30 p.m. on board the transport "Brighton." Dover Coast Battery fired a Royal Salute as the transport left. British destroyers accompanied the "Brighton" to and thence, where she was escorted by French destroyers. There was no actual escort until the "Brighton" was out of sight.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail)

FRENCH ITEMS.

FOOD AND TRAINS.

LONDON, January 1.
A Havas message states: "It is recognized that grave questions and serious demands concerning Syria which M. Clemenceau may raise at the Conference on behalf of France, are half-received in advance by the passionate desire for unbroken union which the recent speeches of Allied and associated statesmen reveal."
M. Clemenceau's declaration in favour of a firm policy of alliances between the great nations of the Eastern and Western world is regarded as the best basis of world's peace.

More plentiful supplies of foodstuffs from foreign countries will shortly be available in France as a result of measures taken to feed the people; the Ministry is modifying existing trade restrictions, and permits the import of chilled meat, sugar, oil, and seeds used in the manufacture of margarine. Exception is made of chocolates and confectionery, which are subject to the control of the French authorities.

M. Clemenceau left Paris last night for the Department of the Yvelines. He is taking a week's rest. The Transport Minister said in the Chamber of Deputies that the French railways would gradually be provided with rolling stock calculated to deal with a traffic 25 per cent. greater than in 1918. Twenty-seven thousand trucks and a large number of locomotives had been ordered from America.

Two "Bly-Berthas" are to be set up at the Invalides, with the names of victims inscribed upon them.

M. Poincaré anticipates visiting America after the Peace Conference, probably in July.

COUNT PLUNKETT.

LONDON, December 31.
Count Plunkett, who was in the M.C. of the House of Commons, has been named in England eight months in connection with the Irish plot in Ireland, was released unconditionally and has arrived in Dublin.

TRANSYLVANIA.

LONDON, December 31.
At Bucharest a Mission from the Transylvanian Government presented an Act of Union to King Ferdinand, and the latter acquiesced in their desire that he should reign over the entire Danubian Basin as far as Tisza.

GERMANY.

REBELLION IN UPPER SILESIA.

LONDON, December 31.
A Copenhagen message from Berlin reports the despatch of troops to Upper Silesia due to the outbreak of a veritable rebellion there. Incited by Poles, Bolsheviks, Clericals, and Spartacists miners committed acts of sabotage in numerous mines. One mine was flooded. The damage is estimated at several millions of marks.

COMMUNISTIC LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, December 31.
Copenhagen reports a congress of the Spartacist Party at Berlin, at which 100 delegates from the whole of Germany were present. They unanimously passed a motion, proposed by Herr Liebknecht, dissociating themselves from the Independent Socialists and forming a new party to be called the Communist Labour Party.

A great sensation was caused by the appearance of a Russian Soviet Delegation headed by Mr. Radek, who is the head of the Bolshevik propaganda school in Moscow. He delivered an address in the name of the Russian Soviet.

CHINESE DEMANDS.

STATEMENT BY PEACE DELEGATE.

LONDON, December 31.
The Chinese Foreign Minister, who is the head of China's Peace Delegation now en route to Paris, has declared that China will demand the return of Kiaochoo and the repudiation of China's international obligations in order to place her on an equal footing with other nations.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

等打字機
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Compare the work and then compare the prices.
10 size \$140
14 " 160
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Compare the work and then compare the prices.
We guarantee our machines to be the most reliable and durable.
responsible parties.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
MACHINE DEPARTMENT
4, Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone 2497.

"SCOTT'S EMULSION"
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN
\$1.50 PER BOTTLE Medium Size \$1.50 PER BOTTLE
THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)
Tel. 345 32, Queen's Road Central

SENNET FRERES
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, etc.
Just in Hand
A Large Assortment of
XMAS NOVELTIES of all Descriptions.
Call and inspect them.
Agents for — OMEGA WATCHES.

THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES



IZAL
A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION

SOLE AGENTS
W. E. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auction.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auctionon
SATURDAY,
the 4th. January 1919.commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Bonded Warehouse of the
Orient Tobacco Factory (Yamaiti)
(on account of the concerned),
90 Bales Java Tobacco.Terms:—Cash on delivery
For inspection order
Apply to:—GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, December 31, 1918.on
TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1919.commencing at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
1 MARINE MOTOR 28 H.P. with
Shaft and Propeller.1 MOTOR BOAT HULL
Length 38' 0"
Beam 8' 9"

On view: Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has
this day been admitted a partner
in our firm.W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.
HONGKONG AND CANTON,
January 1, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of
JOSEPH RADIE BINGHAM
in the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Mat-
thews, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore
and London, ceases from date hereof.The practice will continue to be
carried on with the name and style
unchanged.

A. R. LOWE.

F. N. MATTHEWS.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS.

E. M. ROSS.

December 31, 1918.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING
AND PRAYER.**SUNDAY, January 5.**

An United Service will be held in the

THEATRE ROYAL,
AT 8 P.M.

Open to All.

The Chair will be taken by

COMMODORE GURNER, R.N.

The Speakers will be

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA,

Hongkong, and the

REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

DO YOU WANT

A VOTE?

REMEMBER

the
CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM MEETING.

CITY HALL

THURSDAY,

9TH JANUARY, 1919.

AT 6 P.M.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGETHE Committee has decided that the
following shall be the settlement
days for the year 1919:—

TUESDAY, 28th January

THURSDAY, 29th February

FRIDAY, 28th March

MONDAY, 28th April

THURSDAY, 29th May

FRIDAY, 27th June

TUESDAY, 26th July

FRIDAY, 29th August

MONDAY, 28th September

TUESDAY, 29th October

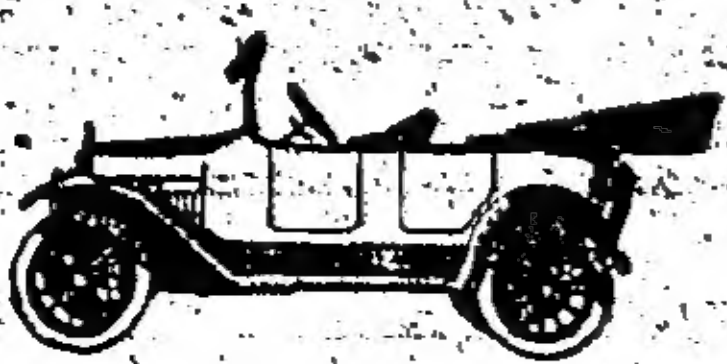
FRIDAY, 28th November

MONDAY, 28th December

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.Hongkong Stock Exchange
Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

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& FILMSPlates & Papers.
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CHEESE!!

CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is
healthful food.

American Cheese. Cottage Cheese.

French "Picnic"

Cottager "Potted"

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SALE

40 per cent.
REDUCTION
ON

DOLLS.

GRACE & CO.,No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620, Hongkong.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
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Branches:—

CANTON,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Prince's Building,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

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**CHERRY & CO.**

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 411.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE



"GARRICK"

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
GARRICK
CIGARETTESARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST
AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED
TOBACCO
GROWN IN VIRGINIA.SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES
AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

An officer of the U.S. Army Intelligence
Bureau testifying before the Senate Pro-
cess investigating Committee said
that German Lutheran pastors had been
instructed to preach pro-German sermons
before the United States entered the war,
and some of the pastors who joined the
army later and continued preaching
favourably to Germany are now in the
American penitentiary.MONUMENT TO CHINESE
GENERAL.General Huang Haiang, one of the
heroes of the abortive "second revolu-
tion" of 1913 in China, who fled with
Dr. Sun Yat-sen to America via Japan,
and who died not very long time after,
had many friends in Japan—so many, in-
deed, that there were Chinese who ac-
cused him of working for Japanese in-
terests against those of his own country.
So that as it may, Viscount Kato and
other prominent men, 35 in all, met
together and decided to raise a monu-
ment in his memory in the compound of
the Sojiri temple at Kanagawa.

FOR DOG LOVERS.

How fast can a dog run? Eskimo dogs
can travel 45 miles in five hours, accord-
ing to an authority who relates that he
once drove his dog team seven miles in
half an hour. Ordinary domestic dogs,
at full speed, run at the rate of from 30
to 40 feet a second; setters and pointers,
about 18 to 21 feet a second; and greyhounds
can maintain this speed for
two or even three hours. Fox hounds
are very fast, and in a recent trial one
of them beat a thorough-bred horse,
covering four miles in 15 minutes. Grey
hounds can run at the rate of 50 to 75
feet a second. Horses cannot exceed 30
feet a second.

THE PIGEON'S MESSAGE.

During a recent push a brigadier
general thought it would be a good plan
if one man in every section carried a
homing pigeon. He ordered each bearer
to release the bird at the proper time with
a message saying how far the unit had
advanced. This, he thought, would im-
prove the lines of communication. Two
hours after zero a pigeon arrived at head-
quarters. The general was very pleased
as he seized hold of the bird. "Now we
have some news direct from the fore-
front of the push," he exclaimed. He
opened the cylinder of thin paper attached
to the bird's leg and read the message.
"I am dead up with carrying this bird,"
it ran. "Dogs force to all at home."
The remains of the general are not re-
corded.

STRUCK OFF.

At a special meeting held on Decem-
ber 20 at the Flying Club it was un-
animously decided to strike off the list
of club members the names of 11 Ger-
mans who have hitherto been regu-
lar members of the Club. Among
the Germans struck off the list were
Helen Gordes, Engel and Rothkegel,
of Peking, and Herr O. Delio and E.
Lueders of Tientsin. The Flying Club
now has no German members, either
resident or non-resident.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

With effect from 1st December, 1918,
the grade pay of officers of the Indian
Medical Service in Military employment,
with the exception of those holding ad-
pointments carrying staff pay or consoli-
dated pay or those for whom special rates
of pay have been authorised, will be as
follows: Lieutenant-Colonel, especially
selected for increased pay Rs. 1,250;
Major, Rs. 750; Captain after 10 years
total service Rs. 700; Captain after seven
years total service Rs. 650; Captain after
five years service Rs. 600; Captain Rs.
550; Lieutenant, Rs. 450. Separate or-
ders will be issued in regard to the
emoluments of temporary officers of the
Indian Medical Service under the scheme.

COST OF RECRUITING.

A return, issued by the Defence
Authorities of Australia shows that the
cost of the recruiting of the 60,230 men
who enlisted in the various States from
January 9, 1917, to September 30 last
was £1 1s. per head as follows:—

Recruits per head:

New South Wales, 29,538 £3 8 4

Victoria, 17,468 4 8 1

Queensland, 8,888 5 3 0

South Australia, 5,114 5 12 0

West Australia, 4,887 4 6 4

Tasmania, 2,568 4 0 1

The sum of £2,208 was expended by
the central administration, bringing the
total cost for the 21 months to £29,201.

JACK'S HUMOUR.

The late Miss Anne Weston—she was
created Dame a few months ago—told
the writer this amusing story. "A well-
meaning lady helper at the Sailors' Rest
once handed tracts to the men while they
were at a meal. Miss Weston remem-
bered at the inopportune moment, and
suggested the lady should choose another
method. She placed a pile of tracts on
the buffet counter with a card. "Please
take one," she said. A sailor, with a sense
of fun, transferred the card to a dish of
jam, tarts. Soon the rush to the buffet
began, and the dish was cleared; to the
amazement of the lady servers behind
the bar!

MANILA NEEDS MORE PIERS.

Manila needs more piers not only to
obviate the present congestion of traffic,
but also to prepare for a greatly increased
after-the-war trade, according to com-
mercial experts. Present tendencies point
out the island indicate that the next
decade will witness a wonderful develop-
ment in all lines, especially in agricul-
ture, mining, lumbering, and general
commerce. Trade with the United
States alone is now considerably above
\$150,000,000 a year, and with the favour-
able banking arrangements made with
China, and the rapid development of that
country's stupendous resources, it is
thought that trade in that direction will
become a potential factor in Philip-
pine commercial life. Agitators for the
immediate construction of more piers
point to the fact that America is now
towing out thousands of tons of ship-
ping that will be available for trade pur-
poses after the war is over, and that
Philippines ought also to be preparing
to handle the increased shipping that will
come to her shores. It is pointed out
that shipping will go to the ports best
equipped to handle it.

300,000 NEW HOUSES.

After being called stingy and a starvel-
ling, Mr. Hayes Fisher's Housing Bill,
which he described as a small instalment
of what is to come, was read a second
time in Parliament.It encourages county councils to build
houses for their own workpeople, and it
is intended to stimulate borough, urban,
and rural councils on the same lines.
When the Local Government Board are
satisfied that houses should be provided
for the working classes in a locality, and
that the local authority has not taken
proper steps, the county council may be
authorised to supply the houses. For
seven years after the war the Treasury
would meet 75 per cent. of the deficit,
the remainder falling on the rates.Mr. Jowett, for the Labour Party, com-
plained that tenants have to pay pre-
miums to get houses. A million more are
needed.Sir William Collins said it cost London
two millions to obliterate 55 acres of
slums. Mr. Runciman thought the Gov-
ernment should have brought in their
large scheme at once, and avoid the
expensive borrowing which must follow
the war. "The danger of the present
scheme," declared Colonel Wedgwood,
"is that county councils will become hot-
beds of jobbery."Mr. Fisher replied that it would not be
possible to build more than 300,000 houses
in the first year after the war.

NOTICES.

G. F. CONER & CO., LTD

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions

Agent: ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
SS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
ELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES

VERMOELLE

AND ALL KINDS OF SUGAR STUFFS.

Our Paste Stars, the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains
more than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the West.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong; Telephone: 1111.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone: 1111.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: Hing Wah.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

COLONIAL DISPENSARY

1, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1111.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLA...

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance Electric Lifts, Pans and
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: VICTORIA.
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans,
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY)

ICE HOUSE STREET

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few
walk from the Baites and Central Districts. Excellent
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet. Passenger Road.
Telegraphic Address: CARLTON. MRS. F. E. OXBERRY.BLUE
BIRDCONFECTIONERS &
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to
the late HEN TING.

11, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

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Food and Drink.

We use the highest grade of materials

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce, Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

SATURDAY,
the 4th January, 1919, at 11 a.m. at
Army Service Corps Boat Shed,
Army Service Corps Pier.
A number of Bags of:—
**RICE, SALT, DEAL, GHEE,
GINGER, CHILLIES and
CORIANDER SEED.**
On view morning of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),
on
MONDAY,
the 8th Jan., 1919, commencing at
10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**SEVERAL SERGE DRESS
LENGTHS**
(good quality).
**LINEN GOODS, FLANNEL AND
FLANNETTE,**
&c., &c., &c.

And
20 Pairs White Woollen Blankets,
Bed-Sheetings, Lady's Embroidered
Handkerchiefs, 10 Doz. New Tennis
Balls.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from Messrs. D. Mac-
donald & Co. to sell by Public
Auction,
at their premises Hong-hong,
commencing **FRIDAY, 10th January**
1919, at 10 a.m., continuing on
MONDAY, 13th January, at 10 a.m.
The whole of Valuable Plant,
&c., &c., contained thereon.

**Large Galvanized Iron Building
Stock and Machine Tools,**
comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw-
ing Machine, Shaping Machine, Mill-
ing Machine, Slotting Machine, Dried
ing Machines, Cold Sizing Machine,
Weighing Machines, Punching and
Shearing Machines, Blower, Test
Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry
Pumps, Atterd Chain Blocks, Screw
Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist
Drill, Stock and Dies, Steam Ham-
mer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry
Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular
Saws, Pipe-Bending Blocks, Pipe
Vices, Coppermith's Tools, Ener-
gency Couplers, Water tanks and fit-
tings, Winches, Rollers, Diving Pumps,
Helmettes and dresses (New and second
hand), a quantity of Steel Products
including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars,
Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel
Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron
Piping and Fittings, Brass and Cop-
per Tubes, Hmiz & Yellow Metal
Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tanks,
&c., &c.

Also
One large galvanized Iron Building
(wood framing)
One small galvanized Iron Shed
(Steel framing)

One Motor Boat 22 by 6 9" by 3
feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty
Kubik Kerosene Motor.

And
One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil
Engine direct coupled to dynamo
illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's
catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for
auction on **FRIDAY, 10th January,**
at 10 a.m.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m.
sharp, at H. M.'s Naval Depot,
Kowloon.
About 6,000 tons LUMP JAPAN
ESR COAL "MIYAO" MINE.
Special conditions will govern the
sale of this Coal which may be
obtained on application to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
the 7th and 8th January, 1919, at
10 a.m., each day at H.M. NAVAL
YARD, and at the Kowloon Depot,
respectively.
OLD AND SURPLUS
Naval and Victualling Stores,
Comprising:—
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—
One Steam Cutter 23 feet Hull only,
Various Ships and Boat Fittings, Fan
Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles,
Canvas Hoops, Coir Hawseers, Paper-
stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber,
Old Leather, Boats, Oars, Carpets,
Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric
Cables, Old Steel Wire Rope and
Hawseers, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron
and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.
OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING
STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Cloth-
ing, Blankets, Transport Bedding,
Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of
Electro-plated Articles and Table
Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess
Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak
Staves, &c., &c.
The Sale of Old and Surplus Victuall-
ing Stores at the Kowloon Depot, will
commence on Wednesday, January 8th,
about 11 a.m.
N. B. The Sale at the Kowloon
Depot on Wednesday 8th January
will not commence until after com-
pletion of the Sale of Japanese Coal
advertised for the same date at 10
a.m. sharp.
Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the
Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

INTIMATIONS
**NEW FERRIES TO
KOWLOON WEST.**
TIME TABLE.
CENTRAL MARKET (MORRISON STREET) AND
YAU MAI TONG (SHANGHAI STREET)
(For KING'S PARK and HUNGOM)
5 a.m. to 6 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6 p.m. to midnight " 20 "

FARES:
1st class..... 10 cents
2nd class..... 5 " "
3rd class [daytime..... 3 " "
 [after 6 p.m. 4 " "

NEW WESTERN to (MONGKOTSUI
MORRISON STREET) and (SHANGHAI STREET)
(For YAU MAI TONG, and Road to
KOWLOON CITY).
5 a.m. to 9 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
9 p.m. to 11 p.m. " 20 "

FARES:
1st class..... 10 cents
2nd class..... 7 " "
3rd class [daytime..... 4 " "
 [after 6 p.m. 5 " "

EASTERN STREET to (SANGUPO
WEST POINT) and (SANGUPO)
(For KOWLOON TONG, CHEUNG
SEA WAN, LAI CHOK and
TAIPO ROAD).
5 a.m. to 10 p.m.: Every 30 minutes.

FARES:
1st class..... 10 cents
2nd class..... 7 " "
3rd class [daytime..... 4 " "
 [after 6 p.m. 5 " "

**THE KAU LUNG SZE YUEK KAI
FONG FERRY CO., LTD.**
31st December, 1918.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout &
Kidney Disease, No. 3 for Chronic Venereal
Disease. These Remedies are the only ones
which have been proved by scientific experi-
ment to be the most effective and reliable
in the treatment of these diseases. They are
sold by all chemists and druggists. Price 1/-
per bottle. Postage 1/- per dozen.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS.**
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words & Cents.

FOR SALE
CALESEND, 105 The Peak, Six
Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, im-
mediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 921

TO LET.
EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LD.**

TO LET
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
**SUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 903

THE POSITION IN GREECE.
**HOW THE BULGAR LINE WAS
BROKEN.**

A correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press*, on October 23, wrote:—
Greece nowadays is wholly on the side of the Entente, the greater part of the people from inclination, and the remainder because they consider it is the best "horse to back." The old Royal Family believed implicitly in the certain success of the Germans, which was a much greater factor with them even than the relationship of King Constantine with the German Emperor. Practically all the members of the Royal Family had had a training in the German military school and they considered that nothing could stand against the German Army. Virtually all of them held this view, even Prince Andrew, who was at one time supposed to have Entente sympathies, but who turned out to be more pro-German than any of his relatives. This view of German omnipotence was carefully fostered by perhaps the finest propaganda system ever employed in this war by any country, and but for M. Venizelos the country would have gone over to Germany bug and baggage towards the end of 1916.
As a result there are naturally two parties in Greece, the Venizelists and the Royalists. M. Venizelos himself is a world diplomatist of extraordinary ability, perspicacity and charm, but unfortunately he is head and shoulders above those around him, and the ablest men in Greece belong to the Royalists, who make up for their paucity in numbers by the cleverness of individuals. Knowing this the smaller men in the Venizelos Party have for a long time adopted, and are continuing to adopt, methods of repression against their

opponents. Most non-Greeks think these have gone far enough, and that it is time to introduce a policy of pacification and reconciliation, but those in power seem to think that it would lead at all events to their own personal overthrow.

The Greeks themselves as a result of the war have absolutely nothing to complain of and money circulates freely in the country; the drachma is even worth more than the franc in peace time. Food was never so plentiful with the exception of meat, which mostly used to come from Bulgaria, with the result that poultry, which is now the staple article of diet, has reached very high prices. An ordinary hen is worth about £1. There is no control of prices, and hence currents, for instance, with which the country is overflowing since the export is neces- sarily restricted are exceptionally dear. At one time it was feared there would be a shortage of wheat, but the Allies poured in so much that not only has the country now more than it wants, but there has been most reprehensible waste. Moreover the Greek harvest which has been very good cannot easily be brought to market, due in part to the shortage of railway rolling stock, for which lack of official foresight is responsible, and in part to the shortage of horses which have been taken wholesale for the Greek Army. The population, however, is doing so well that while there is grumbling there are no serious complaints. Imported manufac- tured goods are of course dear, but they are reaching the country almost exclusively from Italy. The Greek temperament is peculiar, and the mood of the people is constantly varying. The French used to be the most popular race amongst the Greeks; now it would seem they are most unpopular, the explanation being that they do not take sufficient into account Greek susceptibilities, and show a tendency to run things as if they were in complete control. The Englishman was never particularly liked as he was thought to be pro-Bulgar, though he was always respected, and to this day the most common accusation among the Greeks when they want to con- vince anyone of the absolute bonn- fides of an assertion is to make it "on the word of an Englishman." Now, however, British popularity is unbounded; both officers and men have always got on well with the Greeks. They have remembered that they are in a country which does not belong to them, and intentionally or otherwise they have paid special at- tention to Greek sentiment. The characteristics, too, of the English forces have made them famous. Their moral behaviour in the country has been perfect, an invaluable asset when it is remembered that the Greek has very much the same idea as the Turk about the sanctity of his women- folk. The Greeks, too, recollect that when the greater part of Salonika was destroyed by fire, the British troops set a magnificent example in their entire abstinence from looting. The average soldier, too, which is per- haps to be expected from a purely civilian army, gets on very well with the inhabitants, and is always popu- lar among the families in the villages he comes across. Excellent opinions are, too, held of the Serbians. Eng- lishmen agree in styling them the "white" men of the Balkans. As a result of this war they have evi-

dently raised the standard of esteem which is felt for them by all the nations that they have encountered. It should, too, be mentioned that the Allies generally have a good word to say for the Greeks. The Greeks have fought well and the troops from the Peloponnese, which were sup- posed to have Royalist tendencies, have done exceedingly good work on the side of the Entente.

Most people will remember that when Bulgaria collapsed so suddenly there were plenty who suggested that it was not due to any military defeat, but was the result of diplomatic and political bargaining. This is entirely wrong. The Bulgur was thoroughly beaten, and he collapsed because he knew it. The attack had been planned by Marshal Foch, though General d'Esperey carried it out, and when the Serbians on the left broke through the enemy front everything turned on whether the British could break through the enemy on the right, in which case the advance would have the shape of the teeth of a pincer. The position along the Doiran ridges facing the British was exceptionally strong; General Milne being in command knew they could be taken but at enormous cost, and he would not himself apparently order any attack at any time until he re- ceived direct orders from above. When the Serbians advanced it was imperative that the British should attack too, and the French General issued the orders. The ridges op- posed to us had been turned into ter- rified fortresses, with tiers upon tiers of machine-guns, with batteries on top of the ridges and on every pecc of suitable ground. Our losses were very heavy; one division was practi- cally wiped out, and we finished with at least 14,000 killed and wounded, but we drove the Bulgars from their positions and they realised that fur- ther resistance was hopeless. It was this victory which practically settled the Bulgarian army. At the same time there has been disappointment among the Greeks that under the terms of the armistice they are not allowed to enter Bulgaria. The same applies to the Serbs, though they do not want to enter it as they are busy clearing their own country. Only the British and the French are operating in Bulgaria. Meanwhile the Greeks have cleared Eastern Macedonia which had been occupied by the Bulgarians, and many of them are now casting longing eyes at Constantinople. There will though be no escape in that direction. Someone once asked M. Venizelos whether the Greeks would go to Constantinople. He replied at once, "I am too wise to go anywhere from which I would be turned out after- wards."

THE TECONDERAGO.

The steamer "Teconderago," which was sunk two months ago on a voyage from America to Europe, is the 3,350-ton China coast boat known before the war as the "Camilla Dickson." She was in- terred at Manila when hostilities broke out, an attempt to sell her for Philip- pine Islands trade failed, and finally she was taken over by America when that country entered the war.

BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



YOU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely re- presents what we should like to see during these last days of the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might bring you TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life time, and probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half of the money goes to War Charities; the rest after paying expenses, goes to you if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND TICKETS
\$5 A TICKET \$5**
On sale, till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels, and Clubs.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR-UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to—
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Prince's Building. General Agents.

FOR CARS on HIRE
Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.
A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.
Phone 877-8589
MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.
Arrangements for Special Occasions.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CABLE LAYED 5" to 15" 4-STRAND 2" to 10" CABLES
OUT-Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

統泰隆有限公司
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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VOUX ROAD and CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198.

HORLICK'S Malted Milk
The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.
Science affords its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generated heat and conserves it. Health, Energy, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. *Backed up as usual by fifty scientific studies of its nutritive value.*
IMPORTANT NOTICE
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
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New Stocks of these Goods have just arrived.

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RUGS.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1919.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

It is not necessary to find a chronic grumbler in order to find someone willing to say that the arrangements for giving the soldiers the franchise were badly bungled. It is to be hoped that the thing was not done purposely. The force of sending voting cards to soldiers in Hongkong was gone through. If any of these were used, other than as a text for scathing comment, the votes stand a chance of going in time for the next election which, according to prophesies whose wishes may, have inspired them, cannot be far off. The comments written across their papers by many of the boys in France had a pathetic side to them. "Send us home first, then ask us to vote" was the purport of many. "It is not hard to imagine the poor fellows' feelings. News was reaching them of rejoicings at home. Their own desperate job, except for some 'mopping up' and police work, was done and well done. They had earned a rest. They had deserved Blighty. They had won the vote. Yet held back by military requirements as they were, it was a barren thing. They didn't know how to vote, because they were not posted as to the candidates and conditions. What a farce!

Yet it cannot fairly be urged that excuse could be found in the newness of the thing. It seems queer now to realize that soldiers had never before been considered fit to vote. That the men who alone made it possible for the Mother of Parliaments to carry on, instead of yielding to some beastly Reichstag or other, should not have a say, and a first and chief say, in the choice of the men who should represent them and their families, would to-day seem a monstrous proposition. The principle is granted. The soldier has his vote, but it was of little use to him this time for the reason stated. Those who made the arrangements might have learned how to do it from Australia, if they had cared to learn

from anybody at all. Australian soldiers voted in the referendum on conscription, and their votes were arranged for to be in time to count in the result. As perhaps the most truly democratic country in the world, not excluding America, Australia had experience and knowledge to impart which apparently was not considered worth asking for by the nunsqualls at home who were responsible for this insult to our troops.

It may as well be realized at once, and Mr. Lloyd George is hardly likely to deny it, that a really and truly representative soldier vote would have put a very different complexion on the election results. The arm-chair patriot at home is a much more emotional creature than the less noisy patriot.

Who's been, my lads, who's been, my lads, and who—whatever Lord Robert Cecil and Colonel Hawhaw may think of his political wisdom—has very clear ideas as to what needs to be done at the back now that the work at the front is over. A small wage for the fighters all home to take part in it, will swing more to Labour than, this one did, will not seriously endanger anybody's pocket.

Whatever Party, the fair-minded reader may most sympathize with, he must admit that there is every indication in the telegrams that the old political game is not done, that the old tricks are still used, and that there is still the same risk of a result which means nothing. Like war and a bet, an election contested on the old, stupid lines proves nothing. It is almost a temptation to urge that in future elections speeches, and posters, and cartoons, and Party newspaper articles, should be "tabu." The "Manchester Guardian" is nowadays the most sober and trustworthy paper in the United Kingdom, and when it accuses Lloyd George of exploiting a strong popular feeling, the intelligent reader is persuaded that he knows exactly what happened. It is comforting to read that the same journal believes the Premier to be better than his campaign tricks, and that he will use his opportunity well. So long as he does not get swallowed head, and becomes infatuated with applause, there is hope, for he was

certainly at his best when his present admirers hated him. He can prevent the great class schism which so many of us dread. Once that starts, there can be little doubt of how things will go. There may be no Bolshevik violence as in Russia and in Germany; but it is certain that with Labour in the ascendant, as it must be if Liberalism fails, the wildest excesses of Australia will be capped. Men interested in commerce and finance know what that means.

Meanwhile, it is almost certain that the Coalition Government will see the necessity, if only on political grounds, of a more generous treatment of the Services. Before the soldier's franchise comes to be exercised a second time, a more liberal scale of pensions, pay, and treatment may have largely disarmed him, for that is human nature in any or all classes. If not, the next soldier vote is likely to bring down the Coalition from its high estate. It has gone up like a rocket. It rests with itself whether it is or is not to come down like the stick.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

China is said to be still at war with Tibet.

Three million dollars worth of silver bullion has been shipped to Calcutta.

Singapore has formed a local branch of the National Association of Discharged Combatants.

Mr. H. A. Byron of British North Borneo came to Hongkong on the "Rajah of Sarawak" to meet his wife.

The U.S. Department of Labour has announced that a permit for the importation of Mexican and West Indies Labour will be granted.

The latest political jest, duly described as of Gallic origin: "God was content with ten commandments; President Wilson must have fourteen."

The Post and Telegraph Department has issued Red Cross stamps in commemoration of the Siam Expeditionary Force leaving for the front in Europe.

Canton shipments on Monday and Tuesday include 233 packages of cassia, 1,118 of matis, 303 of wolfram ore, and 330 of duck feathers. These last are for London.

To-day's report of communicable diseases shows that during the last ten days there were two cases of enteric fever, one of scarlet fever, and one of paratyphoid. The last was a Portuguese case, and fatal.

Singapore Harbour Board reports that for the first half of 1918, whilst the net revenue increased half a million, over the previous half year and one over the average of the preceding five years, the tonnage dealt with was the lowest for many years.

Traffic in D'Almeida Street and Queen's Road was blocked yesterday afternoon by an unusually long procession, the occasion being a Chinese funeral. There were many grotesque features in the procession. Numberless mourners, scores of richwags, and nearly thirty public chairs formed part of it.

Dr. Wu Lien-chi, the well-known chief of the Manchurian Plague Service, arrived in Shanghai a few days ago to arrange preparations for the burning of the Indian opium stocks, which calls for a furnace of special construction.

Captain Sapleton Cotton, of the Chinese Labour Corps, has returned to Peking, and rejoined the 2nd General of Posts. He was granted the Honorary rank of Captain on relinquishing his Commission.

A statue of Kwun in (the Buddhist goddess of mercy) of pure gold, measuring about 6 inches in height, has been unearthed at Amidagamine, east of Kyoto, in land owned by the Wok Hongwanji, says the "Japan Chronicle." It is believed to be about 40 years old.

Dr. Sun Yatsen, first provisional president of China, in company with his friend, Mr. Sun Hong-ye, former Minister of the Interior, has issued pamphlets attacking the central government for the appointment of Mr. Lu Tsung-tsiang, foreign minister, as China's chief delegate to European Peace Conference without the approval of the old parliament which is sitting at Canton.

We regret to learn from the "Shanghai Mercury" that Mr. Duncan Macdonald, chief engineer of the "Tungchow," a popular figure at Coast ports, was the victim of a serious accident just before Xmas. He had just stepped off a tram car when he was run into and knocked down by a motor car. Fortunately, Dr. Jackson was passing at the time, and he conveyed Mr. Macdonald to hospital in his car. There it was found that his injuries included several broken ribs, and it is thought that it will be a month, at least, before he can be about again. He is, however, progressing as favourably as could be expected.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

Fixed at Last.

At the eleventh hour, perilously near the twelfth, the long-standing grievance under which service men in Hongkong have been labouring for a long time now, has, ostensibly as a New Year Gift, been redressed. This has been effected by the Treasury, or other responsible department, realising that the existing rate is much too high at which to pay the service men, and it has now been changed from January 1, 1919, so that up to £300 per annum is to be paid at 2/ to the dollar, and emoluments in excess of that amount will be paid, 30 per cent, at 3/, and the balance at the current rate of exchange.

Exchange first began its steady climb on October 1916, when at 2/11 it was considered high by the soldiers and sailors, after having 1915 at an average of about 1/9; but they said little then but when the dollar continued to soar, 2/4 in January 1917, 2/6 in August 1917, 3/- in April 1918, rising to a maximum of 3/6, the men began to realise that it was time to say something. The Press received and published many communications from service men on the subject, devoted articles to it, and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and other gentlemen personally gave much time and effort to obtain redress. The China Association and the Chamber of Commerce strove hard as well, sending many telegrams to the War and Colonial Offices, to the Headquarters of the China Association in London, and the London Chamber of Commerce, who pressed it with all the powers at their command. At last in November 1917, a concession was made so that 75% of pay was given at 2/ to the dollar, but this concession was hedged about with so many conditions that it did not bear all the advantages it suggested.

Quite recently, at the dinners given by local gentlemen to Sailors' and Soldiers' in the Royal Naval Theatre, Mr. Holyoak referred to this subject, and said he hoped that the time was near when the naval and military would receive fair treatment in the matter. And now, when all those who have suffered so severely in the past are on the eve of departure from the Colony, due to the work of Demobilization, this redress comes. Why? Can it be that the powers that have done it out of a sheer sense of justice? If so why has this redress only been given effect to from the 1st of the present year. One does not like to be unfair but it looks very much like political expediency. Here we have officers and men for two years labouring under this injustice, admitted by all to be an undoubted injustice, and just as they are about to be demobilized the grievance is remedied. Are the responsible persons in the Government looking forward to all those who have been so treated making an early return to civil life, with all the rights and privileges that a civilian possesses? Perhaps they think that our returned soldiers may want to know why this grievance was not remedied in time to benefit those who suffered financial loss. It certainly looks very much like it.

However, the Government having now admitted that the grievance called for redress, it is hoped that that friend of the sailor and soldier, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and his friends who have supported him, will now call upon the Government to make the concession retrospective from 1st January 1918. It is due to the men that this should be done.

MR. HOLYOAK INTERVIEWED.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak this morning when seen by "The China Mail" representative expressed his satisfaction that the position of the Service men was thus relieved. He said that for the past eighteen months both the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council had done their utmost to get the Service dollar fixed. Repeated telegrams and letters had been sent to the China Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Secretary for the Colonies, but it seemed as if they did not reach in England what the situation in Hongkong was. Mr. Holyoak said he would like to say how well the Hongkong Government had worked for the Service men. Not only the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial members but also the Government had worked hard so that the local service conditions, so far as the dollar was concerned, might be improved. This was, he said, a thing which was sometimes forgotten and people thought that the Government had been backward in the matter. This was not the case. The news was extremely gratifying; it had been his intention had nothing been done to have pressed home the matter at the Legislative Council with greater force than ever before.

The Canton Directorate of Municipal Affairs is discussing the scheme of building a tramway extending from the Wing Hon Maio, to as far as the Saichuen Station of the Canton-Hankow Railway line. This gigantic undertaking may be given to some merchants and not be managed by the Government.

The Canton Students Union, an organization of the students of the leading schools of this city, held a formal New Year celebration meeting at the auditorium of the High Normal School on New Year Day, more than eight hundred boys and girls being present. At Moon-Chi, a student of Pui Ying, presided.

SIR BOSHAN WEI YUK.

NEW YEAR HONOUR FOR HONGKONG.

His Excellency the Officer Administrator of the Government informs us that he has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knight Bachelor on Mr. Wei A. Yuk, C.M.C.

Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, as he will now be known, was born in Hongkong in the year 1849. His father, the late Mr. Wei Kwong, was formerly a comprador to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India in Hongkong. After being for some time at the Government Central School (now Queen's College), he proceeded to England in 1867, and after being a year at the Leicester Stonegrave School, he went to Scotland in 1868, and studied for four years at the well-known Dollar Academy.

Sir Boshan was one of the first Chinese to go abroad for a Western Education, and on his return to the East in 1872 he entered the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India (now the Mercantile Bank of India, Australia and China). On the death of his father in 1879, he took up the position of comprador, and father and son have now served the Bank since it was just opened fifty-three years ago. In the year 1883 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in 1896 became an unofficial member of the Legislative Council. He was re-appointed for a further term of six years in 1902, and again in 1908, and only retired at the end of 1917 after twenty-one years' service. He has served for many years on the Committees of various public bodies in the Colony. He was associated with the official proclamation of the Accession of His late Majesty King Edward VII, and of King George V. He was a member of the Hongkong Jubilee Committee in 1894; of the Retrenchment Committee in 1894; the Queen's Statue Committee, and the Insanitary Properties Commission, in 1896 the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Committee, and the Indian Famine Relief Committee, in 1897; and the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee in 1901.

Sir Boshan Wei Yuk was chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital during the years 1881-83, and 1888-90, and has been a permanent member of the Committee of the Po Lung Kuei for the protection of destitute women and children (of which he was one of the founders) since 1893, and a permanent member of the Hongkong District Watchmen's Committee (which was founded at his suggestion) since 1898. He has also served on all the Commissions appointed by the Government, since the commencement of his public career, to enquire into matters affecting the Chinese.

As a conscientious worker on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong, where he has been resident for 45 years, and, as one who has done much to produce the present good relations existing between the Government and the Chinese, Sir Boshan's name deserves to be specially remembered. On many occasions he has been of valuable service to the authorities, and his counsel has been largely instrumental, notably when riots and strikes have occurred during the past quarter of a century, in settling matters before they assumed the serious proportions which they threatened to assume in several instances. For his work in connection with the plague epidemic of 1894, the general public presented him with a gold medal and a letter of thanks.

About 25 years ago the new Knight advised the reconstruction of a railway from Kowloon to Canton and thence to Peking. He spent large sums of money in furtherance of the scheme, which failed at that time, owing to the obstacles placed in the way by Chinese officials, who strenuously opposed the introduction of any new fangled ideas from the West.

It is not generally known that the new Knight was instrumental in establishing peace and good order at Canton during the revolution of 1911. In recognition of his services in that connection the late President Yuan Shih-kai bestowed on him the Third Class Order of "Chao Ho." The next year, after the second revolution, he was offered, by President Yuan, the Civil Governorship of the Kwangtung Province, but declined it.

In 1908 Sir Boshan Wei Yuk was created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Recently he was honoured by King Gustav V. of Sweden with the Swedish Order of Vasa (First Class). The knighthood which he has now received at the hands of H. M. King George will be a source of pleasure, not only to the Chinese community, by whom he is deservedly honoured and respected, but also by his numerous friends among the other communities, to whom Sir Boshan has endeared himself by his geniality and his ever-ready sympathy with all those in need of help or advice.

A passenger junk "Chong Kee," while on her way to Watchow last week, was attacked by a gang of pirates near Shays of the Tungking District. The pirates boarded the junk and took away all valuables.

The Euro-American Returned Students held their seventh annual dinner on the roof garden of the Sincere Company at Canton on New Year's Eve. There were all told about ninety present, of who thirty or more were ladies. The students invited as guests of honour, Dr. W. Ting-fang, Mr. Wu Ching-lien, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Hsu Chien, the Minister of Justice.

RUSSIAN ARTISTS IN HONGKONG.

FORTHCOMING CONCERT.

The music loving section of the Community have a programme prepared at the concert to be given on the 8th inst. by Mme. Zaleska and M. Korloff, which should satisfy all of them. Mme. Zaleska will play on that evening some of Chopin's greatest and most difficult work. Included in these is the Sonata B-minor which is characterized as the composer's most famous production. It is intended to portray the whole of a man's life and experience. A special number, one in which Mme. Zaleska will be able to bring out all her power as an artist, is the Polonaise A-flat, which depicts the resurrection of Poland. Mme. Zaleska has come with high recommendations, and at the recent concert at King's College it is considered that she justified these. She has been doing concert work since she was 18.

She graduated at the Warsaw Conservatoire and has appeared in the largest cities of Europe.

M. Korloff during the past four years of war has had many and varied experiences. He was singing in Constantinople when Turkey went to war and going from there to Greece saw a British transport torpedoed at sea. He then returned to Russia and took a commission in the Artillery, entering the Military School of Vladivostok. Though keen to fight he found his training hard inasmuch as he was not allowed to sing during his training. Afterwards he was permitted to sing at charity concerts in Siberia. Then came the revolution in Russia and by the Bolsheviks he was reduced to the ranks for his pro-Ally sympathies. He was again forbidden to sing, all his money was taken and he received only seven roubles a month, the pay of a Russian soldier. He eventually left the Army and for the past six months has been giving concerts in Japan with Mme. Zaleska. They gave over 80 concerts, some in small Japanese towns where the people had never before heard a concert.

Assisting them at the forthcoming concert is a local musician, Professor Densburg, who will be associated with Mme. Zaleska in a duet for two pianos. To those who intend to be present early booking is advised.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MASONIC.

January 2.
The installation of the Worshipful Master elect, Bro. C. A. Peck of the Star of Southern China Lodge, No. 2013, E.C., will take place on Saturday next. The Right Worshipful District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, has signified his intention of visiting Shameen to perform the Installation Ceremony and will be accompanied by a number of the District Grand Lodge Officers. A banquet will subsequently be held at the Victoria Hotel.

AN ALLEGATOR.

An allegator about four feet long, was captured by some sampan people in the River near the British Bridge, and was purchased by Mr. A. Nielsen, of the Harbour Master's Department, who proposes to have it stuffed and placed in the Customs Club Honorary. The Chinese were very excited, and declare that it denotes a year of great prosperity and happiness to the Foreigners and Chinese alike. An old Shameen resident informs me that many years ago allegators were quite plentiful in the North river and often found their way to Canton.

The Canton National Assembly have at last selected ten delegates to represent Kwangtung at the Peace Conference at Nanjing. They will leave for Shanghai in a few days and include Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen and Teen Chan-tsuan.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL.

There was to have been a long programme of matches to-morrow, but the Royal Navy and R.G.A. match, postponed, and as is, the Joseph's College and South China Reserves game. The Staff and Departments will again try conclusions with the Royal Engineers in the first round of the Shield, and this makes to-morrow's programme as follows:—

HONGKONG SHIELD.

Royal Engineers v. Staff and Departments. On the Club ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Louch.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.
Hongkong F.C. v. South China Athletic. On the Club ground at 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Tucker.

2ND DIVISION. H. K. LEAGUE.
88th Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon. On the Navy ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.

University v. 83rd Co. R.G.A. On the Military ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dowling.

Hongkong Y.C. v. W. Hamilton, F. W. Black and J. McCubbin, T. R. Chassela, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriers, W. Taylor, A. H. Clark, D. Reichelmann, H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

South China Athletic. Lau Hing Cheong, Pang Tai Cheung, Wing Hon Chan, So, Lemmy Pak Long, Yung Tai Fong, So Sik Wei, Tin Koon Sha, Wong Pak Cheung, An Kit Sang, Kwok Po Khat, Kowloon F.C. v. F. M. de Brito, J. Jackson and O. P. Cave, A. van Langenberg, G. White and A. Simenza, B. Wheeler, J. Tewkesbury, T. L. Knolly, W. Taylor and R. Tatum, Reserves v. Lions, K. Mason and G. B. Osborne.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SEIZURES OF OPIUM.

Forty tins of non-Government opium were seized by the Police when attempting to smuggle the stuff into the Colony from Annam. The Magistrate imposed on each of the prisoners a fine of \$1,000, failing payment of which they were to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Another Chinese, who had 15 tins of opium concealed about his person, was fined \$1,000 with an alternative of six months' imprisonment.

CONSTABLE AND RICKSHA COOLIE.

A ricksha coolie brought in by an Indian constable, charged with lugging a licence and with offering a bribe, accused the constable of first demanding the bribe. He told Mr. J. R. Wood that the policeman took \$1 from another coolie, and offered to let him go for a like sum. He offered 40 cents, all he had, and the policeman ran him in. The Magistrate dismissed the charge of bribery, but fined the coolie \$3 for being without a licence.

PETTY CASES.

A Chinese ex-gambler entered No. 204, Queen's Road Central, on the pretence of visiting a friend and stole a basket of clothing worth \$10.50. He was arrested by the owner, and sent to prison for two months with four hours' stocks.

As the result of disregarding the warning of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who ordered him to take down the posters he stuck up in Magazine Gap, a Chinese trader found himself fined \$5 by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne.

A \$25 fine was imposed on a Chinese restaurant keeper who had 90 persons more than the number allowed.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING.

Mr. Gibson, manager of Messrs. A. S. Watson, Ltd., Kowloon, appeared in Mr. Wood's Court to give evidence against a Chinese householder who was alleged to have attempted to break into the fowl-house of his residence in Kowloon with intention of committing a felony. The "boy" said he went to the place to get a pass-book which he had placed in a down-pot, but found himself arrested by an Indian constable. The uncle of the "boy" was mentioned by him as a witness who would give evidence as to his character, and the case was remanded.

BIG LINER SAILING.

C.P.R. SCHEDULE FIXED NOW.

After more than a year's absence from the regular trans-Pacific run the C.P.R. liners "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" will resume their former route next month, according to Mr. S. H. Wallace, manager of the Hongkong offices of the C.P.R.

Yesterday the two boats left England; the "Empress of Russia" coming to Hongkong, via the Suez Canal, and the "Empress of Asia" going to Vancouver by the Panama Canal. They will commence their Pacific service, on February 20th, when they will leave Hongkong and Vancouver simultaneously. The "Empress of Asia" will arrive in Hongkong about March 14th, and leave for the return trip on March 20th. Thereafter, the two boats will leave Hongkong alternately every four weeks.

The resumption of these boats between here and America will be a source of satisfaction to the travelling public, and evidence of its appreciation of the excellent service afforded by the large number of applications for accommodations already received by the local office.

The company's liner "Montezuma" will depart from Hongkong on April 5th and June 10th for Vancouver. The "Empress of Japan" will leave on January 15th. Subsequent sailings of these two boats will be announced later.

A copy of the "opium number" of "Shanghai Puck," owned and edited by Y. D. Shui, has reached the "China Mail" office. It is well printed in colours, in both Chinese and English. One of its cartoons shows "the anti-opium movement" as a tethered ass walking in a circle. There are many other good pictures, and a spic of genuine humour running throughout.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

WHY BERLIN WAS NOT BOMBED.
A REPORT BY AIR COMMANDER.

London, January 1.
A despatch from Major-General Tranchard, commanding the Independent Air Force, has just been published. It explains the policy of the attacks on Germany during the war. It says the alternatives were a sustained attack on one large centre after another until each was destroyed, or a simultaneous attack on as many industrial centres as possible. The latter plan was adopted because our forces were insufficient to carry out the former, which, even with greater forces, would have taken another five years to execute.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE BLACKGUARD REDS.

London, December 31.
The Journal at Paris publishes a letter from Petrograd showing that the Red Guards suppressed a big revolt of peasants and anti-Bolsheviks in the Moscow district recently, with frightful cruelties, including wholesale massacres and burnings.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

London, December 31.
A message to Copenhagen from Berlin says that Herr Loeb, the newspaper editor mentioned yesterday as having been appointed to the Cabinet, has resigned.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

London, January 1.
A Russian wireless message says: We advanced in the direction of Rival to the Ioksha-Kolk line. We captured Bontokoz near Vainio, also Ronomorof on the Dyina and Ussary on the Svantziy-Tonevsky Railway.

LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES.

The Lithuanian bourgeois Government has left Vilna for Kovno.

ESTHONIA NEEDS HELP.

London, December 31.
Reliable information has reached London that the Bolsheviks continued their advance into Esthonia on a wide front. Help is urgently necessary.

U.S. NAVY.

TO BE GREATEST IN WORLD IF.

London, December 31.
A Washington message states that Mr. Josephus Daniels, the U.S. Naval Secretary, told the Naval Committee that if the Peace Conference does not result in a general agreement to end naval construction, he is firmly convinced that the United States must build the greatest navy in the world.

HOLLAND.

London, December 31.
The Evening Standard is authoritatively informed that Holland has agreed to Britain's request to use the Scheldt for the transmission of supplies to the Allied troops under the commercial flag.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Hongkong, January 1, 1919.

Sir:—May I through your columns emphasize the announcement that Sunday January 5, is being observed throughout the Empire as a day of Thanksgiving for the victories of the War?

Thanksgiving for the victories of the War is a day of prayer for the momentous issues of the immediate future. I fear that owing perhaps to the Christmas holidays many people were not aware of the solemn memorial services held last Sunday for the men who have sacrificed their lives to secure this victory for righteousness and I fear that the New Year holidays should have obscured the announcement of the very important services arranged for next Sunday. I am confident that with all our faults we do not desire wilfully to ignore the Supreme Disposer of all ways, but individual and national sin is not to be forgotten.

Yours faithfully,
St. Paul's College, Hongkong.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY FAIR.

This match was played on the University ground on Wednesday, E.E. Hunt, Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., being present during a part of the day.

The "Fast" students were the first to bat but did rather poorly. Yew Man Tsun and G. Hall with 42 each, and Chow Yat Cheong with 28, being the only batsmen able to resist the bowling.

The "Present" members amassed a total of 239 in response, C. Choe with a half century being top scorer, and Marley, Wright and Lim Keng Sim contributing useful scores. They only had one innings.

On the "Fast" team again going to the wicket they knocked up 102 for 7 wickets, the "Present" team winning the match by 113 runs on the first innings. Scores:—

PAST.

1st Innings.				
A. H. Rumjahn, c and b Marley	5			
Yew Man Tsun, hit wicket, Yeoh	42			
W. Hall, b Redmond	42			
G. Hall, c and b Samy	42			
Chow Yat Cheong, c Marley, b Redmond	28			
R. A. Banto, run out	0			
R. A. Banto, b Yeoh	0			
A. J. Kew, b Redmond	0			
R. Anderson, c Fane, b Marley	0			
Fung Man Sui, not out	0			
A. Dagenberg, c and b Samy	0			
Extras	8			
Total	137			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Marley	9	1	45	4
Redmond	14	0	38	4
Yeoh	8	0	42	2
Samy	23	0	3	2

2nd Innings.

G. Hall, b Gittins	10			
W. Hall, c Wright, b Gittins	4			
Chow Yat Cheong, c Redmond, b Lim	0			
R. A. Banto, run out	0			
C. O. Dagenberg, run out	0			
A. H. Rumjahn, c Redmond, b Wright	45			
R. Anderson, not out	0			
Yew Man Tsun, A. H. Rumjahn, Fung Man Sui, not out	0			
Extras	7			
Total (for 7 wickets)	102			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gittins	8	0	30	2
Lim Keng Sim	13	1	15	0
Yeoh	3	0	16	0
Choe	5	0	22	1
Wright	2	0	6	1
Yeoh	1	0	6	0

PRESENT.

D. K. Samy, lb.w. Yew Man Tsun	23			
Lim Keng Sim, c Fung, b Yew	23			
J. D. Wright, c Banto, b Yew	0			
Yeoh Tek Lee, c Dagenberg, b Yew	0			
R. Anderson, c A. H. Rumjahn	0			
R. Anderson, c Fane, b Yew	0			
G. E. Marley, b Hall	0			
C. Choe, b A. H. Rumjahn	0			
W. Gittins, lb.w. A. H. Rumjahn	0			
Cheah King Seng, b A. H. Rumjahn	0			
J. C. Tilly, not out	0			
Extras	17			
Total	323			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yew Man Tsun	23	1	73	5
W. Hall	8	0	40	0
G. Hall	3	0	18	0
A. H. Rumjahn	7	0	51	1
Dagenberg	2	0	16	0
A. A. Rumjahn	3	0	16	0

PONSONBY FANE'S XI v. DE SOUZA'S XI.

On the University ground yesterday, Ponsonby Fane's XI had an easy win, except two of his team reaching double figures, Wright with the big score of 90 being the highest scorer. The innings closed for 277.

De Souza's team proceeding to the wicket only two men were able to withstand the bowling and seven bowlers were before a separation was effected. These batsmen were Stapleton (118 not out) and Baines (30). Not one of the others reached double figures. The innings closed for 178. Ponsonby Fane's team winning by 99 runs.

On De Souza's team going in to bat again, they scored 119 for 4 wickets. Scores:—

PONSONBY FANE'S XI.

1st Innings.				
A. H. Rumjahn, c Wordley, b Baines	30			
Yew Man Tsun, c Lawrence, b Baines	1			
J. D. Wright, b Lawrence	90			
L. A. Redmond, c E. de Souza, b Wordley	18			
D. K. Samy, c and b Baines	20			
Yeoh Tek Lee, run out	4			
R. Ponsonby Fane, b Baines	15			
Cheah Man Ping, b Waller	48			
W. Gittins, b Baines	22			
A. H. Rumjahn, not out	30			
Extras	8			
Total	277			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	21	1	80	2
Waller	3	0	21	1
Wordley	7	0	30	0
de Souza	3	1	13	0
Sharmen	3	1	13	0
Lawrence	0	1	2	0
Ching	4	1	9	0
Stapleton	1	0	8	0

DE SOUZA XI—1st Innings.

B. Sharmen, c Fane, b Yew	0			
C. Stapleton, not out	118			
W. Hall, c Samy, b Redmond	4			
Lawrence, lb.w. Redmond	0			
H. Ching, b Yew Man Tsun	0			
Gr. Baines, c and b A. H. Rumjahn	30			
A. J. Kew, c Yeoh, b A. H. Rumjahn	0			
C. J. Wordley, b A. H. Rumjahn	0			
E. J. Edwards, c Fane, b A. H. Rumjahn	0			
E. de Souza, run out	0			
Extras	10			
Total	179			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yew Man Tsun	19	3	43	2
Redmond	12	2	33	3
Rumjahn, A.	5	0	15	0
Wright	0	0	0	0
Yeoh Tek Lee	10	0	29	4
Rumjahn, A.	12	0	11	0

"VANITY FAIR" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Hongkong's soon-to-be something novel in the way of entertainment by the forthcoming visit of Mr. Edgar Warwick's Revusical Comedy Company in "Vanity Fair." The entertainment will be something entirely new to the Colony. As the name "Vanity Fair" indicates it is a mixture of musical comedy and revue. Mr. Warwick is no stranger to the Colony, having brought the "Court Cards" here on former occasions. It is an almost entirely new cast, only two of the male members of the company belonging to the original "Court Cards." Another member was here a few years ago with the Fawley Company. Mr. Warwick's advance agent at present in the Colony is Miss Ellen Davis. In private life she is Mrs. Derek Harrison and is a well-known. Her husband was an officer in the Royal Air Force and was killed whilst flying over the German lines. She made her first appearance on the legitimate stage at the London Opera House and from there played with George Edwards' Company at the Adelphi. She then toured Africa and Australia. In London she understood Miss Connie Ediss, the Gaiety favourite, who (many will be pleased to know) contemplates a tour of the East, including Hongkong in her programme. Judging from the variety of programmes prepared with a change every other night Hongkong is to be given some nights of real amusement. The booking opens today at Moultres.

FANLING GOLF.

The winner of the Dodwell cup for a "Club" round at Fanling was W. L. Leask with a net score of 93, put round with an iron. A. Ritchie did an excellent round of 87 with a wedge. These competitors, who started late had the advantage, as the strong N. E. wind dropped considerably during the morning. The best scores were:—

Handicap Net Score.

W. L. Leask	107	11	96
A. Ritchie	97	0	97
R. J. Birbeck	105	7	99
A. Morrison	109	10	99
K. Greig	109	8	101
S. Evans	105	4	101
De Rome	105	4	101
M. M. Mass	108	7	101

2nd Innings.

B. Sharmen, retired	46			
L. O. Lawrence, c Samy, b Wright	23			
C. P. Waller, b Gittins	13			
H. Ching, lb.w. A. H. Rumjahn	0			
R. J. Edwards, not out	24			
C. P. Wordley, not out	1			
M. de Souza, c J. Kew, G. B. Bines, c Stapleton, A. H. Rumjahn, D. de Souza	0			
Extras	7			
Total for 4 wickets	119			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Samy	3	0	17	0
Wright	9	0	40	2
Gittins	4	0	24	1
Lim Keng Sim	3	0	22	0
C. Choe	1	0	10	0
Yeoh Tek Lee	1	0	10	0

CIVIL SERVICE v. CRAIGENOWER.

Civil Service won this game easily on their ground yesterday. Bradbury (42) and Hamilton (32), scoring the bulk of their 150. Disposing of Craigenower for 32 the Civil Service won by 118 runs. Hamilton and Bradbury sharing the wickets. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

A. Wood, b Lammert	6			
B. W. Bradbury, not out	60			
W. Drummond, c Abbas, b Omar	0			
P. T. Lammert, b Omar	0			
H. E. Strange, c and b Omar	0			
R. E. O. Bird, b Omar	0			
F. J. Hamilton, c Taylor, b Omar	32			
P. J. Lammert, b Omar	16			
W. H. Edmonds, c and b Abbas	7			
E. Fischer, c Goodall, b Lammert	0			
G. Sara, b Abbas	0			
Extras	10			
Total	150			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Omar	16	4	60	5
Lammert	13	2	0	23
Yeoh	6	1	14	2

CRAIGENOWER.

A. Arculli, b Hamilton	0			
D. M. Goodall, c Hamilton, b Bird	0			
H. H. Taylor, c Drummond, b Bird	0			
P. G. Thompson, b Hamilton	14			
L. E. Lammert, c and b Hamilton	0			
M. Rasse, c Strange, b Bird	1			
M. H. Abbas, c Strange, b Hamilton	1			
D. Rumjahn, c Hamilton, b Bird	4			
U. Omar, b Hamilton	24			
A. Goldenberg, c Sara, b Hamilton	0			
P. H. Kew, not out	3			
Extras	2			
Total	52			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	8	1	25	6
Bird	8	3	24	4

LEAGUE CRICKET.

TOMORROW'S MATCHES.

K.O.O. v. Craigenower. On the Craigenower ground at 3 p.m.

Civil Service v. University. On the Civil Service ground at 2 p.m.

Tommy v. Y.T. Robinson, L. J. Backhouse, R. R. Macmillan, G. J. Stapleton, H. H. Taylor, R. Pestoni, C. P. James, D. M. Goodall, H. Overy, J. H. Macdonald, E. J. Edwards.

University v. A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.) W. Gittins, J. D. Wright, R. Redmond, D. K. Samy, T. E. Yeoh, K. S. Lin, R. A. Ponsonby Fane, M. P. Choe, R. A. Banto, and K. S. Choe.

THE CORONET THEATRE.

This theatre, formerly known as the Bijou Theatre, had a filled house last night. The programme included a really interesting British Gasette of a 2-part film, entitled "New York" which was a most absorbing story of a man who fell in love with a chorus girl, who unable to resist the temptations of the fast set was accidentally killed and left a child. The story of how the child grew up with the boy-drinking grandmother, makes a picture well worth seeing. The other picture on the programme is a comedy featuring Heinie and Louie in "Boot-Black", and those who have seen these artists know what a funny film they make. An orchestra is provided, and the latest music played.

The present programme will also be shown to-night, on the 4th and 5th, at 6 and 9.15 p.m., at popular prices. The theatre, which is under entirely new direction, is nice and clean, having just been renovated, and deserves, as it is receiving, cordial public support.

With the next change of programme, the film "The Teller", from Haddon Chambers' well-known play, will be screened.

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"MORE"	24th February	8th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	24th March	18th April	22nd May
"NELORE"	24th March	30th April	10th May

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"DELWANA"	10 January	27 January

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MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.	
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
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SHANGHAI	SHAN	Jan. 7, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	Jan. 9, at Noon.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 7, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kraitang" and "Yikim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

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For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"

(15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING"

January 9th, 1910.

"CHINA"

February 6th, 1910.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Prince's Buildings, 105 House Street. Tel. 1834.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th January
TENYO MARU	20,000	8th February
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. from Kobe
SHINYO MARU	20,000	5th March

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARIACA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1910.
ANJO MARU	18,500	Mar. 18th
NIFFON MARU	11,000	May 7th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA-BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA-BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Shippers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to KIESS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

SHIPPING.

TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE TO JAPAN.

The Vice-President of the Netherlands Indies, Mr. de Graeff, is in America for the purpose of surveying the prospects of maintaining the direct trade which has sprung up during the war between Java and the Pacific Coast, and even of extending it. In this connection it is interesting to note that there is much talk of American steamship enterprises tending in that direction. It was not long ago that it was complained that the United States has not one trans-Pacific boat, but with all the shipbuilding that has been done during the past year there will very soon be vessels available for cultivating the Pacific trade. Dutch ships are already making the run from Java to San Francisco, and it is expected that the Pacific Mail will also develop the run between California, Hawaii, the Philippines, Java, Singapore, Rangoon, and Calcutta, which is believed to hold out better prospects than the Japan run.

SAFETY OF THE PACIFIC.

Wellington, New Zealand.—A Club, to be called the Hands Around the Pacific Club, having for its object the computing of the interests of the Allies in the Pacific, has been formed in Wellington at a representative meeting of citizens. The Mayor presided. It was explained that, with the object of preventing Germany from regaining possession of her recently lost colonies, similar clubs had been established in Canada, America and Australia. These clubs hope to build up such a body of public opinion on the subject that when peace terms are being discussed the British Government will be made fully aware of the fact that the countries interested are determined that Germany shall not have her colonies restored to her. Mr. Harold Beauchamp moved that a club be formed, and Mr. J. Hutchison seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously. The Mayor was elected president, Mr. Harold Beauchamp and Mr. Shortliffe vice-presidents, and Mr. Auckland secretary.

KAWASAKI'S SHIPPING VENTURE.

As already noted, the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, has been projecting the inauguration of shipping business, and with the return of Mr. Matsuzaki, President of the "Dockyard," from London, the scheme is now maturing. Operations are to be started with 20 vessels of 9,000 tons, either already built, under construction or to be shortly built. For the purpose a Taiyoku Kisen Kaisha (Great Lake Steamship Co.) will be established with a capital of ¥20,000,000, its office being established somewhere in the Settlement in Kobe. The company will be managed entirely by the present Directors of the Kawasaki Dockyard. As already reported, the Dockyard has decided to increase its capital from ¥20,000,000 to ¥40,000,000. Of this increase in the capital, ¥20,000,000 will be allotted for the proposed steamship company. It is said that it will inaugurate a European service to start with. There have recently been rumours that the Kawasaki Dockyard will co-operate with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in its shipping venture, but this is denied by the Dockyard.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The "Mainichi" says that in order to increase the British mercantile marine forces after the war the British Government has been trying to buy the British vessels owned by the International Navigation Company belonging to the International Mercantile Marine, financed by Morgan interests. According to a dispatch sent by the New York office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on November 27th, received by the head office of that company on December 3rd, the American Government has not only refused permission to the proposed transfer but has decided to take over the vessel in question itself, making a contract for buying about 1,000,000 tons gross for \$9,000,000 (this figure is believed to be a mistake for \$90,000,000). From this it seems proceeds the "Mainichi" that the United States, not content with the great fleet already completed, has the ambition of securing supremacy of the seas. In conclusion, the Osaka paper expresses the fear that British and American interests will first clash on some such point as this.

"I THINK THEM SPLENDID FOR CHILDREN."

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

For the sickly new-born babe or growing child Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's medicine, are a blessing. They are guaranteed entirely free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for everything: colic, constipation, diarrhoea, cholera, indigestion, simple fever and worms. They promote calm natural sleep, good appetite, natural development and teaching without tears.

Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Shealy, of Adams, Saskatchewan, Canada, writes: "I have tried Baby's Own Tablets and think them splendid for children of all ages."

Sold by medicine dealers, also, post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Strecher Road, Shanghai.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	27th Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	32nd April
NELLORE	28th Mar., 1919	30th April	10th May

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	10th January	27th January

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
DILWARA	29th December at Daylight (to Shanghai only)

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru, 15,960 tons SAT., 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Sado Maru, 12,560 tons SAT., 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Tensho Maru, 7,000 tons SUN., 12th Jan.	
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Tamba Maru, 15,510 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.	
	Mishima Maru, 15,960 tons FRIDAY, 7th Feb., at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons WED., 2nd Jan., at 11 a.m.	
	Kamohara Maru, 12,410 tons WED., 19th Feb., at 11 a.m.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	Tensho Maru, 8,470 tons TUESDAY, 7th Jan.	
	Taiwan Maru, 7,000 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan.	
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Bombay Maru, 8,350 tons MONDAY, 6th Jan.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Shinobiki Maru, 7,000 tons THURSDAY, 25th Jan.	

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

Katori Maru, TUESDAY, 31st Jan., at 11 a.m.

Fushimi Maru, THURSDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Jan., at Noon.
Liverpool via Suez, Penang & Cebu	Tamara Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Marseilles	Nanking Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Senjio Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 10th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nankin	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 9th Jan.
San Francisco	China	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 6th Feb.
San Francisco	Grotius	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 18th Jan.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Sial, &c.	Willis	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 25th Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st Jan., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Arabia Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiso Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Jan., at 1 p.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anjo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th March.
Shanghai	Shundien	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai	Singapore	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Jan., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kanagawa Maru	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 10th Jan.
Swatow, Belawan, Deli & Penang	Van Cloon	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 7th Jan., 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hupei	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Jan., at Noon.
Swatow & Bangkok	Suei Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th Jan., at 10 a.m.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Ningpo	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Jan., at Noon.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Tuansang	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 3rd Jan., at 3 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 10th Jan., at Noon.
Manila	Mausang	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	About 15th Feb.
London or Liverpool via Suez, Penang, &c.	Haruri Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	A'out 23rd Feb.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nore	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th Jan.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	

TO SAIL.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON,"

will be despatched on or about the

10th January, 1919, to

SWATOW, BELAWAN, DELI & PENANG.

This vessel offers excellent Cabin accommodation for Saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND

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APIOL-STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism.

Thousands of letters always come from a host of

persons who have been cured of their sufferings

by the use of this medicine. It is the only

remedy that has been found to be effective in

the treatment of Rheumatism. It is the only

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SINGAPORE RUBBER

SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S

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Alor Gajah (\$1) ... 3.80 3.75

Amal Malay (y. pd.) ... 2.40 2.80

Ayer Hitam (\$3) ... 13.00 14.00

Ayer Kuning (\$1) ... 1.25 1.45

Ayer Molek (\$1) ... 2.60 2.75

Ayer Panas (\$5) ... 11.00 11.50

Balgonie (\$1) ... 8.00 8.50

Bassett (\$1) ... 1.00 1.15

Batang Bonar (\$10) ... 13.50 14.50

Batu Lintang (\$10) ... 1.10 1.25pm

Bukit Jelotong (\$1) ... 0.80 0.70

Bukit Katil (\$1) ... 1.10 1.20

Bukit Kepong (\$9) ... 2.70 2.85

Bukit K. B. (\$1) ... 0.65 0.85

Bukit Timah (\$9.0) ... 11.00

Changkat S'ang (\$5) ... 8.50 9.00

Glensly Pines (\$1) ... 1.85 2.00

Haytor (\$5) ... 8.00 9.00

Indragiri (\$5) ... 6.90 7.15

Jeram (\$1) ... 1.30 1.50

Jimah (\$1) ... 1.70 1.85

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Kedah (\$1) ... 3.45 3.75

Kelomak R. (\$5) ... 7.00 7.50

Kempas (\$2) ... 8.00 8.25

Kluang (\$5) ... 5.00 6.00

Lohas (\$5) ... 8.50 9.00

Malaka Pinda ... 3.80 3.70

Malakoff (\$2) ... 3.80 4.80

Mandal-Tekong (\$1) ... 0.80 0.90

Mergul (\$5) ... 5.75 6.25

New Serendah (\$2) ... 4.25 4.50

Nyalas (\$5) ... 7.85 8.10

Pajam (\$5) ... 12.00 13.00 xrs.

Pantai (\$1) ... 1.50 1.85

Perak Perak (\$1) ... 2.65 2.85

Perak River (\$1) ... 2.85 2.85

Pulau Bulang (\$10) ... 4.00 4.75

Punggur (\$1) ... 0.70 0.80

Radella (\$5) ... 11.00 11.50

Sandycroft (\$2) ... 3.75 4.00

Soudai (\$5) ... 7.50 7.75

Sembong (\$1) ... 0.30 0.40

Sungei Bagan (\$2) ... 3.75 4.00

Sungei Parani (\$1) ... 0.45 0.55pm

Tambelak (\$1) ... 1.05 1.15

Tapah (\$10) ... 15.00 16.00

Teluk Ambou (\$5) ... 11.50 12.50

Tumoch (\$1) ... 1.10 1.30

Trafalgar (\$2) ... 1.00 1.25

Ulu Pandan (\$1) ... 0.80 0.90

Ulu ed Malacca (\$1) ... 1.25 1.35

Utan Sin-pai (\$1) ... 3.10 3.50

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KAISHA, LTD.

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Cable Address:

Hongkong: "IWASAKI".

Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".

FIGHT WITH MALARIA.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

The "Nuova Antologia" expresses the warmest gratitude for the good work done by the English army in helping to stamp out malaria in a district of Italy where a number of our men were encamped. It expresses the hope that their efforts will not merely be appreciated, but imitated elsewhere. Miles of irrigation canals were constructed to drain stagnant pools that could not be filled up. Canals needed for the water supply were bricked in, hermetically closed, and provided with pumps. In this way the whole of the water for miles round the camp was kept under control.

Vigorous war was also waged against the mosquito. Absolute cleanliness in the houses of the peasants in the neighbourhood, as well as in the camp, was strictly enforced. Tons of thousands of pieces of leather soaked in honey and arsenic were distributed among the country people. A corps of Indian troops was organized to visit each house daily, distributing new strips of leather and paying the inhabitants 1d. for each of the old ones they took away, with the result that the peasants became as enthusiastic as our men in the destruction of the insects. The condition of the camp has improved enormously, in spite of the fact that the year has been marked by a great increase in malaria throughout Italy owing to the unusually heavy rainfall of last May.

BANKING IN CHINA.

In the course of an interesting article which appeared lately in the New York "Magazine of Wall Street," Mr. Otto De Motte Walker, late manager of the International Banking Corporation in Peking, said—

The kind of an American bank which is wanted in the Far East and in China in particular is one which engages in commercial business; which believes in direct business; which wants Chinese business and will cultivate the Chinese; which will make silver and exchange speculation secondary to legitimate trade transactions and will be prepared to finance American trade; which will give American business fair credit reports and not discriminate against it; which will compete with the other banks; and make loans upon the same terms and collateral; which is courteous and obliging to clients; which will do business upon a business basis; which is American in spirit and above all American in personality and in policy.

An American bank operated upon this plan will have no competition in China. In considering direct Chinese business the moral hazard must not be overlooked, but there is probably no country in the world where the moral risk is lower. It is a custom of the country that on Chinese New Year every obligation and debt must be paid, as no Chinese firm or individual will spare any effort, even to calling upon the members of his clan to raise the necessary funds to liquidate his indebtedness.

It is strange to put true that none of the foreign banks in China have ever seriously endeavored to cultivate the Chinese or their business. There are not many American banks who can speak Chinese fluently enough to attempt it, and there is no doubt that in developing banking among them a knowledge of the language would be a tremendous asset, for it would enable the American manager to get in personal and direct touch with Chinese customers and secure their confidence and cooperation, two most essential elements in developing business in China.

To this fact more than any other the writer attributes the success in securing Chinese business. In addition to the service which an American commercial bank could render to American and Chinese trade, there is the whole field of Chinese industrial development. This field has not been touched by banks in China. It is true that there are difficulties in entering this field, but they are not insurmountable. Our treaty with China prevents the holding of real estate by foreigners, which shuts out the taking of mortgages as security. There are several ways around this difficulty which will enable a bank to enter this field with absolute security and commensurate profit. The Japanese and French have circumvented the "provision," the one by securing a special charter for a banking corporation from the Chinese Government and the other by a special grant or privilege.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

Reviewing the year, B.N. Borneo "Herald" says that country has "not gone back in spite of the difficulties and disabilities imposed by the war." We have progressed. On the East Coast, Java has developed yet further from the status of a sleepy Port, the coal mines have gained another step in the ladder of success. At Sandakan an increase of shipping activities in spite of tonnage restrictions has been recorded. From the tobacco districts there have been reports of good crops fetching favourable prices. On the West Coast the rubber industry still extends its planted area. Jesselton acknowledges the trend of progress by the successive production of more and more buildings and these no longer of wood and that but of a more permanent and imposing type.

RICE IN JAPAN.

The price of rice is higher than ever and shows no sign of decline, there being apparently no hope of solving the price question by any government measure. The general impression prevailing is that the Japanese Government, being supported by big farmers and land-owners, is powerless to carry out any radical measures which, as a matter of course, might interfere with the interest of the farmers.

The news of rice-rice has again become one of the current topics in the vernacular press. In connection with the problem, a movement worth noting is that to establish a "rice-less day," which is advocated by many distinguished politicians and scholars who are eager to solve the question, not by any government measures but by voluntary actions on the part of the people.

Mr. Suenosuke Yokota, director of the Legislation Bureau, is one of the most earnest advocates of the movement. In an interview with the representative of the "Tokyo Asahi," he remarks:

"My plan is to establish a 'rice-less day' once a month, or 24 rice-less days in a year. On these days people should eat bread, potatoes and other foodstuffs instead of rice. The total sum of rice which can be saved by the measure will be at least 2,000,000 koku, which means nearly 4 per cent of the whole home production."

"Some may say that it is too late to establish rice-less days now, when the war is all over, but the view is superficial. The rice problem is a permanent question. It may exist as long as the Japanese people eat rice as their main foodstuff. The rice-less day, therefore, is not a war-time measure. Besides, the carrying out of the measure would afford a test as to whether the Japanese people are or are not really faithful to the cause of the nation. If they can successfully carry out this measure then they will certainly be able to carry out any other measures demanded in time of emergency."

Another adherent of the scheme is Dr. Gen Yamawaki, a member of the House of Peers, whose plan is more radical than that of Mr. Yokota. He insists that the Japanese people should have a rice-less day at least once a week, by means of which they ought to save at least 9,000,000 koku in a year, or nearly 20 per cent of the total rice crop in normal years.

JAVA PRODUCE.

Messrs. Francis Peck & Co., Ltd. in their monthly report for November say that the Amritsar made a dull market for a few days. They advise caution to speculative dealers.

The sugar market opened quietly but remained firm, with moderate sales at unchanged prices. In October 139,539 tons were exported. A brisk demand for the 1919 crop came from Japan. There was nothing doing in copra. Exports of Java rice were still barred, and there appears to be no prospect of the prohibition being removed. Tea continued dull and inactive until the end of the month, prices being higher than the quality.

Tin showed a falling off in prices offered. Slight advance in price of cassia oil was noted. The rubber market opened strongly, holders refusing to accept lower prices. Closing quotation was 1,107 for crepe and sheet. The export for October was 14,668 tons, the U.S.A. and Singapore taking most.

Pepper went out to the amount of 5,000 piculs, white fetching as high as 1.50 and black 1.51. Coffee attracted much attention, at well advanced prices.

GOLD AND SILVER MARKET.

Since the beginning of December, owing to the opening of a gold and silver shop in Shanghai, gold bars found eager buyers in shops doing kindred business, with the effect of sending up the price until it exceeded 210 per bar. The price has become easier since the middle of the month, but for several days past, on account of a large shipment of gold dollars and the expected arrival of gold from Hetho and also of gold coins from Japan, coupled with the stringent money market, a big dump in price has set in. The quotation for gold bars was only 210 and later on it dropped further to 210, or some 210, 25 lower than the average price ruling during the preceding week.

The retailing price was brought down to 210.50 per tael of fine gold at the silversmiths' shops.

From December 23, the native interest was suddenly raised to 0.65 per cent. 1,000 per day, making 1.05 per cent per month or over 25 per cent per annum. This, although seemingly discounting to outsiders, has notwithstanding been the usual rule, because of the foreign banks effecting a settlement at the end of the Gregorian year with their Chinese customers.

Mexican dollars and Chinese dollars may continue in their present cheap rate owing to lack of their usage.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

These Tablets are indicated especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with indigestion, constipation, or any other of these ailments, you will find them a more permanent and imposing type.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Light House is interrupted since 7.00 p.m. Nov. 28.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by merchant vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Umeo, Vienna, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless forwarded under the British War Office permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Kribra, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, 4th January.

Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TIMANOCK, 4th Jan. 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KAIFONG, 4th Jan. 5 p.m.

Haiphong—Per CORNELIA, 4th Jan. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 5th January.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Keelung—Per ANAKUSA MARU, 5th Jan. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 6th January.

Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TUSALAH, 6th Jan. 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 7th January.

Shanghai and North China—Per SIN-GAN, 7th Jan. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per BAITAN, 7th Jan. 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, 12th January.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States—Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco—Per NANKING, 12th Jan. Registration 9.0 a.m. Letters 2.0 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13th January.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF CHINA, 13th Jan. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

JANUARY 2nd, 1919.

KAI NING, French, 177 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Fancher, S.M. & Co., Hongkong.

SIN-GAN, French, 342 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Bertin, B.N. & Co., Hongkong.

TIMANOCK, Dutch, 361 tons, from Shanghai and Amoy, Capt. La Rooy, J.C.M. & Co., Hongkong.

TEANIO, Chi, 103 tons, from Ho-ban, Capt. Ho, B.N. & Co., Hongkong.

KOOK NING, Chi, 357 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Wai, Lai Hui Co., Hongkong.

SUN ON, Brit, 134 tons, from West River, Capt. Marsh, what.

TAGATON, 340 tons, from 1481 tons, from Swatow, Y.K.K., Tai-koo what.

YOHIGO MARU, Jap, 1627 tons, from Yokohama, Capt. Amagata, Y.K.K. & Co., Hongkong.

LUNG SHING, Brit, 1173 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. McHale, S.M. & Co., Hongkong.

KANAGAWA MARU, Jap, 3570 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Furukawa, N.Y.K. & Co., Hongkong.

JUN, Dutch, 1935 tons, from Balikpapan, Capt. N. Point.

SAN NING, Brit, 392 tons, from West River, what.

PHRANANG, Brit, 1022 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Nuo.

ADMIRALTY, Wan Chai, 401 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Leno, Y.K.K. & Co., Hongkong.

ON SKE, Brit, 397 tons, from Hong Kong, what.

TALMING, Brit, 237 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Williams, K.W. & Co., Hongkong.

QUINSE-BANG, Amer, 897 tons, from Manila, Gimbil and Co., Hongkong.

CLEARANCE.

JANUARY 1st, 1919.

HSIN CHANG, for Hongkong, C.M.S. YOKOHAMA MARU, for London, N.Y.K.

SOHU MARU, for T. K. O.S.K.

JANUARY 2nd, 1919.

UJINA MARU, for Yokohama, N.Y.K.

NAM WO, for Haiphong, Kuang Hing.

KWANG LEE, for Shanghai, China Mail.

RANGO, for Haiphong, Wai Hing.

HUPPE, for Bangkok, B. & S.

SUI YANG, for Shanghai, B. & S.

KANAGAWA MARU, for Shanghai, N.Y.K.

DAIDASHI MARU, for Haiphong, O.S.K.

SHUN SHING, for Kwong, China Po. On.

JADE, for Haiphong, Sze Yik.

JANUARY 3rd, 1919.

JUNO, for Balikpapan, A.S. Co.

YUEN SANG, for Manila, J.M.

PROVIDENCE, for Haiphong, M.M.

SHONGMA, for Haiphong, Lepique.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

THE C.M.S. "Corona" China, called from Hongkong for the Orient on Saturday, December 28th, 1918, according to schedule.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 3d, 1919. 24m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok, and the Philippines. Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai, and increased moderately at other reporting stations. The anticyclone remains stationary and fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.14 inches, against an average of 0.8 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 4th January 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. and N.E. winds fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 3, 1919.—a.m.

	Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
	Vladivostok.	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Namuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hokodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Kobe	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
now	Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kagoshima.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yaghiima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yokohama.	8 a.	30.30	24	87	w	4	c
	Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
For	Kiukiang.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Changsha.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Shanghai.	"	30.48	25	—	SWW	1	b
am.	Guang.	"	30.49	28	100	SW	5	b
	Batavia.	"	29.29	44	72	N	1	c
	Sharp Pk.	"	30.35	47	77	ENE	2	b
5th	Amoy	"	30.35	47	77	ENE	2	b
	Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tsiboken	8 a.	30.33	43	98	W	4	c
	Tientsin	"	30.23	30	—	W	4	c
	Peking	"	30.21	60	—	N	4	c
na-	Kochon.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
an-	Pescadore.	"	30.25	64	—	NNW	7	b
	Canton	"	30.38	38	63	N	1	b
	Hongkong.	"	30.31	48	64	N	2	b
EIN.	Oap Rock	"	30.57	45	81	W	4	c
	Yokohama.	8 a.	30.35	45	81	N	W	4
Per	Phuket	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Holhow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Phuhen	7 a.	30.31	82	51	SE	8	b
via	Toranne	"	30.14	64	—	SE	6	b
adit.	Cebu	"	30.32	73	—	SE	6	b
via	Aperti	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Manila	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Cebu	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Cebu	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Manila	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Guam	4.30.	—	—	—	—	—	—
via	Luzon	6 a.	29.78	82	61	SW	7	b

HUMOUR OF SIGNBOARDS AT THE FRONT.

One of the most flourishing arts at the front is that of the sign-writer, remarks P. J. L. in an exchange. Some of the boards are exceedingly (one is tempted to write "excessively") ornamental; others are plain and ordinary, but few are truthfully called crude. A friendly rivalry between divisions maintains a good standard.

All the signboards have one common feature—their terseness. The fewer the words the larger the lettering, and size is of paramount importance, so that "he who runs for drives a lorry" may read. Incidentally sign-writers are only human; they have the same liking for a "scurry" as anybody else, so unnecessary words seldom appear on the boards.

The sign most commonly met is "Keep out—this means you." This, even if it does not err on the side of politeness, usually has the desired effect. Most lories bear the sign: "What have you saved today?" One I met had been decorated by an artist with a sense of humour, for on the side of it was a sketch of a profusely perspiring Tommy, bent almost double under the weight of a grand piano.

One of the largest signs I ever saw was outside a Motor Transport repair shop. It read "Not We haven't a motor-vehicle to lend." What a sublimity would have the nerve to ask for a loan of one after this politeness?

In the reserve lines men are inclined to become careless and wander about the road, regardless of possible German observers. This sometimes has the effect of drawing the line on the unhappy occupants of the trenches, who guard against this practice with a sign: "Keep to the trench. We live here, you don't." In a similar spirit was the sign I saw outside an Australian headquarters: "We like you, but don't visit us in daytime."

Some of the French villages on the Somme are so battered that it is often difficult to find where the village really stood. A sign like this in front of a pile of bricks clears up all doubts: "Yes this is Trelancourt." (The name, for obvious reasons, is imaginary.)

The signboard habit has even spread to individuals. Every man carries a box respirator, and to distinguish it from the thousand-and-odd others in the same battalion he has recourse to such delicate hints as "Not yours," "Drop it," "Put it down," or "Are you T. Jones?" At a camp reception camp a hole had been cut in the side of the orderly room but a clock was exhibited through the aperture. Above the clock was written in highly ornamental characters: "Don't waste time." Some was had added underneath: "By punctualness signs."

FAMOUS PAINTERS HOPES.

Major-General Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., who has been elected president of the Royal Society of British Artists, takes his position much more seriously than did that stormy petrel of paint, the late James McNeill Whistler. In deference to the united desire of his colleagues, Whistler resigned the presidency after a short term of office. Later he said of the affair in an acute Whistlerism: "When I left the Royal Society of British Artists I took away the Art; only the British remained."

Colonel Solomon believes in the combination—Britain and Art. In the course of a conversation with a Daily Express representative he said:

"Somehow the art has returned, as will be seen at the exhibition which will be held next week at Burlington House, by the courtesy of the Royal Academy. Modern art has suffered because of the reggie for old masters; and portraiture is the only form which is adequately encouraged. The old masters cannot paint these. British art wants direction to attain its full stature. I suggest that the State can give this guidance in the combination of architecture and painting in the great buildings which will arise after the war. The Imperial War Museum might contain everything that will help to convey the history of the fighting years."

There should be ample space on its walls for great historic paintings, which would be as convincing as the instruments of war themselves. Remember that in the noble church of St. Mark's in Venice the history of the Bible is told in wonderful mosaics.

The most permanent thing in any country is its art. Empires pass away, but the maces of their craftsmen remain as testimonies."

The war has not yet had time to affect British art. When the young artists return, we shall see great development. Their vision ought to be unimpeded for the beautifying of England.

COMMERCIAL.

WILL RUBBER KEEP?

Answering this query, the Chairman of the Semanyth Company said that on this they had no distinct evidence, but it was generally held that rubber would not keep as well in the East as it would in a colder climate. If they were to offer this rubber to the shareholders and store it for them it would obviously be at the risk of the shareholders. Of course, if storing rubber became general it would be a very bad thing for the industry in the long run. He was inclined to think that when the world was at war it used less rubber, and could do with less, than in peace time, because the Central Empires, which had got no rubber for four or five years, had managed to get along without it. Therefore, he did not think the difficulties with which they were faced were solely due to lack of transport. They were due to war conditions, and especially to the abolition of pleasure motoring. This had been especially the case in America, where an immense amount of rubber was used in the past for that purpose.

THE SALT INDUSTRY IN KOREA.

A plan was formed some time ago by the Asahi Glass Manufacturing Company at Wakatsuki, Kyushu, to manufacture salt in Korea as material for the making of glass, and application was filed with the Government for the permission to do so. Although the manufacture of salt in Korea is a Government monopoly, the authorities have previously decided on giving the required permission. The company has accordingly selected the site for its salt pans on the western coast of Gyeonggi, North P'yungang, 200 cjo in area. It will also obtain the lease of ground in this district, Whanghae-do, 600 cjo in area, and at Anuk, in the same Province, 200 cjo in area. From these places, the company hopes ultimately to gather 100,000 tons of salt a year by means of natural evaporation. It is understood that the company has hitherto been using salt from Shanghai, China, for manufacturing purposes, but in conjunction with the prosperity of industry, says the "Soul Press," the supply has recently been found insufficient, and this has induced the company to look with favour upon Korea as a promising source of supply.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL FACTORY IN KOREA.

A factory for the manufacture of mother-of-pearl wares has been established by Mr. G. Tomin, well-known business-man of Chinnampo, and a few other capitalists, at Tongyang, South Kyung-sang, Korea. The factory is already in working order, and Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Managing Director, who has been running a library on his own account in Seoul, has left for Tongyang. The factory is capitalised at 150,000, the entire amount of which has already been paid in. The mother-of-pearl wares of Tongyang, says the "Soul Press," is one of the specialties of Korea, and is too valuable to be left to its declining fate, so the encouragement of the art was undertaken by Count Tomin, the late Governor-General. Of late years the industry had been gradually declining, chiefly owing to the lack of protection given it during the old Korean regime. Mr. Tomin greatly regretted this, and has undertaken its revival, by the formation of a factory, which goes by the name of the Tongyang Mother-of-Pearl Joint-Stock Company. Recently he invited representative journalists in Seoul to a dinner at the Hakusai Restaurant, by way of announcing the establishment of the factory, when he emphasised his determination to revive the industry in Korea.

CANTON SILK TRADE.

Messrs. Reiss and Co. report:—A fair demand has existed for raw silk during the year, and, had it not been for various difficulties, hitherto encountered, a much larger turnover would have been recorded.

During the first four months of the absence of tonnage for French ports handicapped trade with that country. The situation was somewhat relieved by the sailing, towards the end of April, of the s.s. Lucan, which loaded a record shipment of silk from this port, i.e., about 7,500 bales.

Heavy floods during the months of June and August inundated the silk districts, causing great damage to crops and forcing many silkworms to stop work for weeks at the time. The total output has thus been affected, as will be seen from appended figures.

Exchange has, as usual, been very difficult throughout, but more so from June onwards. This greatly handicapped trade, especially with the United States of America, as the high rate of exchange rendered laid-down costs much too high to compete against Japanese silk on that market.

Since the splendid news of the Armistice early in November all consuming centres have performed very unselfishly, and recent business done is only of a hand-to-mouth character, buyers being very cautious until more settled conditions prevail.

Prices throughout remained very steady. The poor results of the 4th, 5th and 6th crops failed to stimulate any weakness which might at one time have been expected.

COMMERCIAL.

SLUMP IN MATCHES.

"Since July there has been unusual activity in the export of matches from Japan. Prices have been steadily rising, and at the beginning of November safety matches were quoted at the unprecedented price of 107 and phosphorus matches at 101. Since the signing of the armistice, however, there has been a sudden decrease in orders not only from India but both North and South China. In addition, there have been cancellations of forward contracts, and the Japanese manufacturers, especially those of small resources, are threatened with serious difficulties. The leading manufacturers, however, have been doing their best to prevent a slump, and as a result the market is quiet on the face of it, but a decline is considered inevitable.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Exportation from the United States of 4,000,000 pairs of stockings made from artificial silk in the fiscal year just ended illustrates the growth in that country of the comparatively new industry of production of artificial silk from wood pulp. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the United States has now become one of the leading world producers of artificial silk, and that it is being a large importer of this product they have become a very considerable exporter.

Artificial silk, according to the bank's statement, is manufactured from cellulose produced from wood pulp through the action of certain chemicals, by which the wood pulp is turned into a substance almost exactly identical with that carried in the body of the silk-worm from which he spins his cocoon, which then transforms into silk threads.

This artificial cellulose, practically identical with that of the silk-worm, is turned into silk threads by being pressed through minute openings in metal plates, falling into a liquid which solidifies the thread. While the textiles thus made from the artificial fibre are not yet fully equal to those produced from the natural silk, the growing use of the artificial silk, illustrated by the fact that imports of artificial silk, chiefly in the form of yarns or threads, have aggregated about \$30,000,000 in the last decade.

Those, prior to the war, were drawn chiefly from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and France, that from Great Britain alone being \$19,170,000; from Germany \$1,445,000; from Belgium \$985,000; and from France \$344,000. With the opening of the war the supply from Germany and Belgium was entirely suspended, and that from Great Britain and France materially reduced, so that the quantity of artificial silk yarn imported fell from 2,750,000 lbs. in 1914 to 208,000 in 1916.

This falling off in the artificial silk available in other parts of the world has stimulated America's production of artificial silk, which advanced from 320,000 lbs. in 1914, the year in which the industry was established in the United States, to 6,500,000 lbs. in 1917, while the exportations of manufactures of artificial silk jumped from \$867,516 in the fiscal year 1917 to \$2,330,312 in 1918, the bulk of this being 300,057 dozen pairs of hosiery valued at \$1,332,034.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 26th December, 1918:—

From	Address
Wabuka	Tsushikawa, 80 Kaitongai
Nagasaki	Chen Wokco
Kobe	Leungyushin Kanke
Shanghai	No 181 Wanchayton
Shanghai	Singhai
Shanghai	Leung Meelun Street
Shanghai	Chongchikman Leong, 23 Yungshingal
Nagasaki	Yipwato, 3rd Floor, 39 Des Vaux Road, C/O
Kobe	Leungyushin Kanke
Shanghai	Kwongchongang
Osaka	Shunshing
Tokyo	Kanbayashi Matsubara Hotel
Shanghai	Soochow Tsinpines
Kobe	Layueking
Shanghai	Leechongwing, China Mail
Shanghai	Layueking South North Hong Street
Kobe	Kwongyung Kwongyue-tung
Shanghai	Suichong
Kobe	Chongyung Quocun Road

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E.E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, 27th December, 1918:—

Address	From
Ashang	Oskosh Wia
Bena	Singapore
Borovsky Circa	Hainpoung
Jay Zeames	Amor
Tin Conaul	Ne York
Nakharutaro Bai	Ne chirimomaru
Salon (two)	Keelung
	Sydney

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well cut it off at its root. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason as far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation of its remarkable cures has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
11 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.	
1.30 p.m. and 15 midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque on Comptroller order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER, SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 3, 1919.

On London	On Bank
On demand	3 1/4
30 days sight	3 1/4
3 months sight	3 1/4
6 months sight	3 1/4
12 months sight	3 1/4
On New York	On demand
On demand	79 1/2
30 days sight	79 1/2
3 months sight	79 1/2
6 months sight	79 1/2
12 months sight	79 1/2
On Bombay	On demand
On demand	nom.
30 days sight	nom.
3 months sight	nom.
6 months sight	nom.
12 months sight	nom.
On Calcutta	On demand
On demand	142
30 days sight	161
3 months sight	161
6 months sight	161
12 months sight	161
On Yokohama	On demand
On demand	152
30 days sight	41.40
3 months sight	6.90
6 months sight	45 1/2
12 months sight	45 1/2
On Shanghai	On demand
On demand	152
30 days sight	41.40
3 months sight	6.90
6 months sight	45 1/2
12 months sight	45 1/2
On Hankow	On demand
On demand	152
30 days sight	41.40
3 months sight	6.90
6 months sight	45 1/2
12 months sight	45 1/2
On Tientsin	On demand
On demand	152
30 days sight	41.40
3 months sight	6.90
6 months sight	45 1/2
12 months sight	45 1/2
On Peking	On demand
On demand	152
30 days sight	41.40
3 months sight	6.90
6 months sight	45 1/2
12 months sight	45 1/2

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 3rd JANUARY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Bank, ... \$735 ss.

Marine Insurance, ... \$405 ss.

North China Ins., ... T. 117 1/2 b.

Union Ins., ... \$940 ss.

Yantai Ins., ... \$203 b.

Far Easters, ... T. 98 ss.

Fire Insurance, ... \$153 b.

China Fire Ins., ... \$340 ss.

Hongkong Fire Ins., ... \$340 ss.

Shipping, ... \$893 b.

H.R. Steamboat, ... \$23 ss.

Indo China (Freight), ... \$30 b.

Do. (Do.), ... \$152 ss.

Shell Transport, ... \$11 1/2 b.

Star Line, ... \$34 ss.

Minerals, ... \$71 b.

Kailash Mining Adm., ... 47 1/2 b.

Longhai, ... T. 22 ss.

Do. (Do.), ... \$11 b.

Tonghai Mines, ... 40 1/2 b.

Ural Caspian, ... 33 1/2 b.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Singer's Service to the China Mail.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN DOMINIONS, BRITAIN, AND U.S.A.

LONDON, December 31st. The Morning Post states that the negotiations between President Wilson and representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions were very cordial. All the participants are eminently satisfied at the good understanding reached. There were three stages.

Firstly, the meeting of the Imperial Conference, at which a complete agreement was reached in regard to the Peace Conference affecting the Imperial Government and the Dominions; Secondly, the Conference between President Wilson and the representatives of the Imperial Government with a view to exchanging British and American proposals; Thirdly, the meeting between President Wilson and the Dominion Ministers.

GERMAN COLONIES RETURNED.

A high authority states that on the subject of reparations and indemnities, which respect, it is understood, the League of Nations will have to deal with, the German Colonies were discussed at the Conference.

It is understood that the Dominions have received assurances that the Colonies will not be returned to Germany. There was no fundamental difference regarding the League of Nations, which is the principle of the Peace Treaty. The impression of the Dominions' representatives is that the Peace Conference will conclude earlier than anticipated, prior to the conclusion of President Wilson's visit.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

PARIS, December 29th. A Havas message says:—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle has interviewed the President of the French Republic, who expressed his conviction that the Conference will be terminated satisfactorily. The British and French Nations agree on the principal lines of the Fourteen Points. Both desire not to have their hands tied regarding the "freedom of the seas." The Germans must pay not only in money but in kind. The principle of separation is recognized by Mr. Lloyd George. Concerning Bolshevism, President Poincaré said that the Bolshevism microbes attack vanquished nations, not victorious ones.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

LONDON, December 31st. The frankness of President Wilson and Clemenceau on the subject of the difficulties of peace settlement is well commended by the newspapers as clearing the way for the Conference. It is pointed out that both utterances convey the impression of an underlying community of conviction that is stronger than the differences.

A LABOUR COMMISSION.

LONDON, December 31st. The Daily Express states that the War Office is considering the proposal to set up a Peace Commission to appoint a Commission to enquire into the international adjustment of the conditions of employment, and submit plans for a permanent international Court which will secure international action for such.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

PARIS, December 30th. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau incidentally alluded to the question of the freedom of the seas, mentioning a conversation he had with President Wilson on the subject. President Wilson had said: "I will try to convince you, but perhaps you will convince me." M. Clemenceau replied to President Wilson's question by repeating a conversation with Mr. Lloyd George, who had asked if M. Clemenceau thought it was possible to recommence the war without the British Fleet. M. Clemenceau replied: "No." Mr. Lloyd George added: "Will you place me in a position to recommence it?" M. Clemenceau replied: "Yes." Mr. Lloyd George added: "President Wilson approved of my reply and we left satisfied."

DIFFERENT PRESIDENTS, DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

PARIS, December 30th. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau said that President Wilson was much of an extremely open mind, who listened with respect to the simplicity of his language and the noble candour of his mind. "I will not be telling you the truth," he said, "I am in agreement with him on all points. I have things to think about which do not touch him as they do a man who for four years has seen the Germans in his own country."

GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, December 31st. The Daily News correspondent at Munich states that a Monarchist movement in the country districts of Bavaria has been discovered. Forty arrests have been made, including officers and conspirators who planned to capture the Kaiser and arrest the Soviet Executive.

CORVATON, December 30th. The new German Cabinet has appointed Herr Scheideemann, Controller of Foreign Affairs, Herr Neeske, Controller of Military Affairs, and Herr Wissel, Controller of Social Affairs. These three appointments are of importance, as the Spartacist Party and the sailors in Berlin on Sunday, on the occasion of the funeral of the victims in the recent fighting, again fell and there were no disorders.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

CONCERN FOR THE KAISER.

COPENHAGEN, December 31st. "A League of German men and women to protect William the Second's personal life and security," formed in Berlin, has issued an appeal denying that its purpose is other than that described in the League's official name, and exhorting diplomats and others to furnish information for the projected White Book excruciating the ex-Kaiser from guile in connection with the war.

Prince Henry of Prussia was offered the Presidency of the League but declined, saying that General von Hindenburg should be appointed. Prince Henry has accepted membership, and says that he expects to be called as a witness on behalf of his "Imperial" brother.

AMSTERDAM, December 30th.

The Nieuwe Van Day states that Count Bentinck would not be displeased if the Kaiser departed. It is considered probable that the Kaiser will leave for another estate and live there. He is suffering from nervousness, making conversation difficult.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

FRENCH POLICY.

PARIS, December 29th. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Pichon said:—

"We have gone to Archangel, Siberia and to the Trans-Siberian railway in order to preserve for ourselves a potential means of intervening at a moment when intervention may be necessary in a country where our countrymen may be in danger. (Loud applause.) We have landed troops in Odessa and Baku, but only until the Russian armies shall be reconstituted. The Allies aim at preserving a healthy portion of Russia against Bolshevism, but the strictest orders have been given to the military chiefs that the efforts necessary to crush Bolshevism must be made by the Russian forces. There is not a single man arriving from Russia, not even the most out of the way Socialist, who has not warned me against the Bolshevik Government and urged me to isolate this scourge. With the present hateful, unpardonable Government there can be no Peace of Justice. We should be constantly threatened with the resumption of hostilities."

PARIS, December 30th.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau stated that the French had landed at Odessa without fighting.

PROGRESS OF FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 31st. A Russian message describes widespread operations in which the Ukrainian Soviet Army is engaged in the neighbourhood of Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, and Minsk. It shows that the complete German evacuation of Vilna is expected on January 5th. Chaos and anarchy reign in Brest-Litovsk where the fortress has been dismantled.

LONDON, December 31st.

A Russian message states:—In the Pechora and Mezen region we continued to advance, capturing several villages after fierce fighting. In the Rova region the enemy landed 800 men, and four guns. In the direction of Riga we captured 20 guns. On the southern front strong enemy forces pressed us back to Grenovsk. ESTHONIAN TROOPS. LONDON, December 29th. An Estonian communiqué, dated December 28th, says that the Estonian troops are retreating. The enemy has large forces on a wide front. German troops are retreating from Dorpat and advancing towards Riga along the coast. They are plundering as they advance, thus causing encounters between German and Estonian troops.

THE ELECTIONS.

MORE FRENCH REJOICING.

PARIS, December 29th. A Havas message says:—

The French Press never expected such a tremendous Coalition success. The results of the elections will be cold comfort to the Bolsheviks. The Government's policy is endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the nation. The French newspapers state that it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Philip Snowden would be defeated and it is not surprising that the Internationalist Mr. Arthur Henderson, was defeated. His influence was shaken when he advocated the idea of the Stockholm Conference.

The defeat of Mr. Asquith is full of significance. So far in Paris accuses Mr. Asquith of being lukewarm concerning the war, but his conduct of the war created much dissatisfaction and his defeat is a striking endorsement of Mr. Lloyd George's more energetic policy. The influence of a political victory like that of Mr. Lloyd George will make itself felt at the forthcoming Peace Conference.

EARLY REACTION EXPECTED.

LONDON, December 30th. The Westminster Gazette, after saying that the old British system is in ruins, remarks that the Coalition have not obtained the votes of more than a third of the electorate; nevertheless, it has secured a five to two majority. The paper expects an early reaction.

It says that Liberalism must face the fact that the working class vote moves steadily towards the Labour party, and it must endeavour to find its place in a united democratic progressive movement, which will follow if the middle-classes huddle together in a Centre party and the working class stream into the Labour movement, isolated from the non-labouring part of the community.

POPULAR EMOTION EXPLOITED.

LONDON, December 30th. The Manchester Guardian says:—The election illustrates one of the dangers inherent in Democratic Government, namely the ability of the Party in power, by setting a moment of popular excitement and confusion, to secure a verdict which is not genuine. It alleges that the Premier exploited the strong popular feeling regarding the punishment of Germany.

However, the paper believes that Mr. Lloyd George is better and will do greater things than his speeches presaged. As regards the Irish problem, it is of the opinion that only some supreme act of statesmanship will settle it. The paper incidentally mentions that reports from all parts of the country show that women voted in larger proportions than men.

NOTICES.



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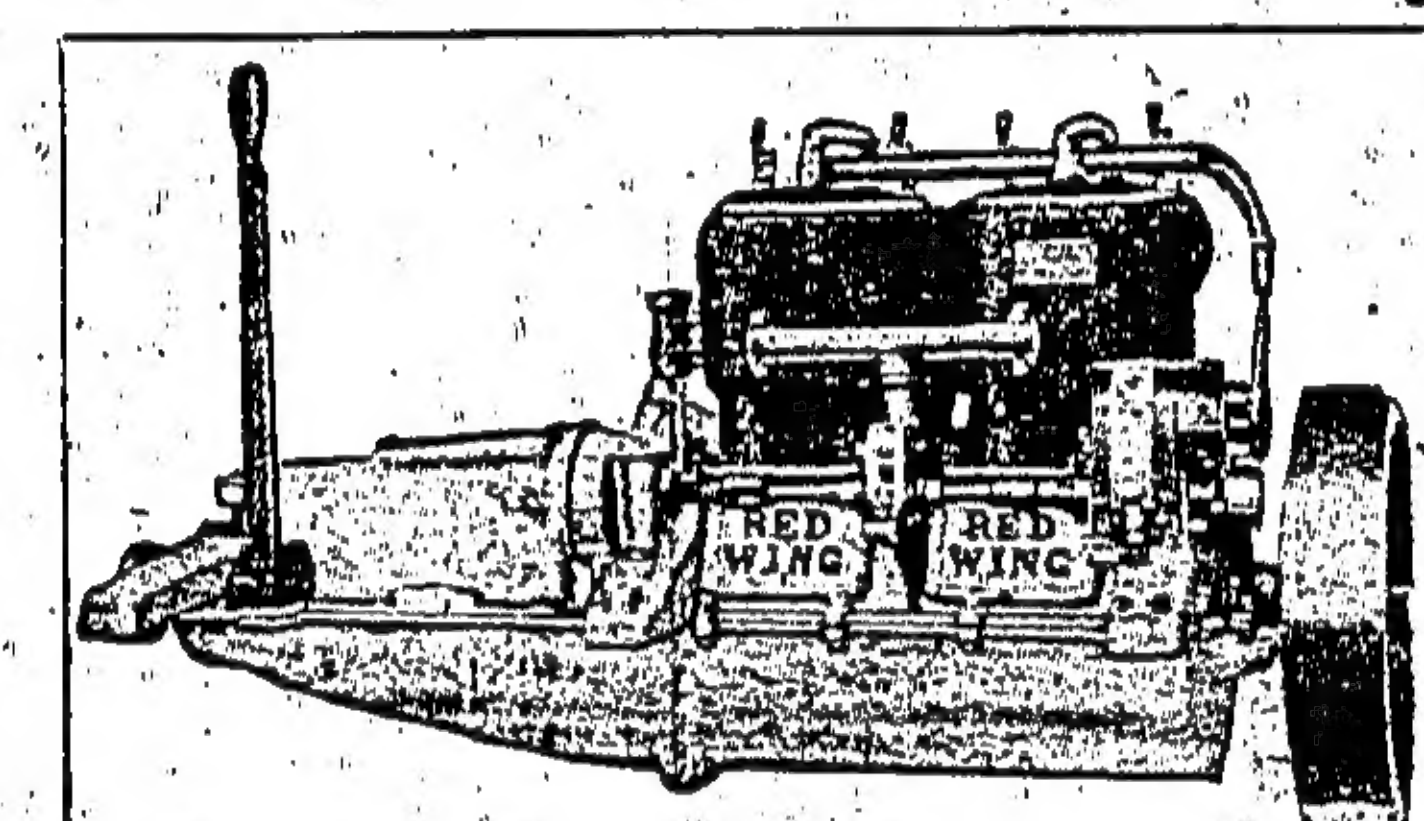
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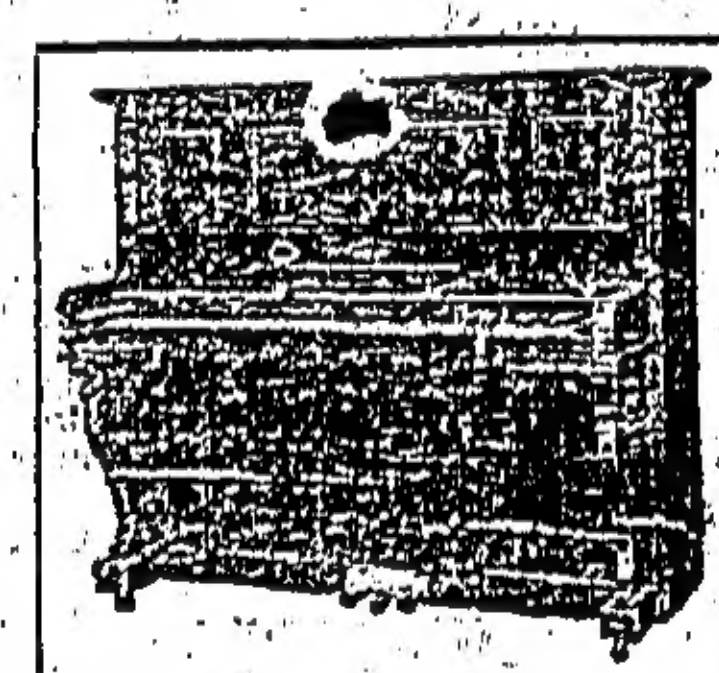
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WHEN GERMANY WON.

TERMS DICTATED TO FRANCE IN 1871.

Speaking of armistice, it depends after all upon whose ox is gored, how far the going process has proceeded, and the psychological attitude of the respective owners of the animals engaged, says the "Kansas City Star." Germany asked for an armistice, with what good grace, international unguion, and diplomatic finesse, the world outside of Germany took due note and set down its observations. In 1871, France, or at least its capital, then a very much gored ox, really bled white, was asking an armistice and Germany, with its armies at her gates, was the power in whose hands lay the granting of it. Let us look back a moment, in passing, at the history of those days and see what views Germany, through her military and diplomatic experts, Bismarck, Roon and Von Moltke, then held on the subject of armistices. Precedents while not arbitrary guides, are always valuable from the standpoint of suggestion.

September 1, 1870, Sedan, with its army and the Emperor of France, surrendered to the Germans. October 27 Bismarck gave up another immense French Army at Metz. Gladly would the French have made peace but for the avowed intentions of the German government to demand indemnities and the cession of its territories. September 5 the Assembly had declared the deposition of Napoleon and a proclamation was issued announcing the Republic. Jules Favre asked the German Emperor if he meant to furnish the nineteenth century with the spectacle of two nations destroying one another and heaping the dead upon the dead and ruin upon ruin. "Yet, if it is a challenge," he said, "we accept—not an inch of our territory, not a stone of our fortresses, will we cede."

But the German armies moved relentlessly forward and began the siege of Paris, and France made up her mind to fight to the bitter end. Outside of Paris she had a scattered and demoralized army of half million men. Inside of Paris, she had the national guard and newly-recruited civilians, amounting to about four hundred thousand men. With the armies released from Sedan and Metz, Germany encircled Paris and began the memorable siege. At first there was no bombardment—there were some among the German leaders who wanted to save the "beautiful city." Bismarck and Roon chafed against this sentimental restriction. "The Parisians have too much to eat and too little to digest," wrote Roon in November, when the situation in Paris was fast approaching the starvation stage, "iron pills, namely, of which too few have been employed. Though certain intrigues stand in our way here, I hope that they—the pills—will take effect; it would be too great a shame to let all the glory of the war go to the devil in this way."

Meanwhile from court to court, Thiers travelled vainly seeking to effect a truce—"the French government was as yet too unstable to deal with," was all the assurance he could get. By the middle of November the situation of the besieged Paris had grown appalling. Horse meat soared in price beyond all reach. "Rats, selling at sixty centimes apiece, were being eagerly devoured. Infants were dying by the thousands for want of milk and the whole death rate had tripled in a few months. A bitter, unequal winter was setting in. And just about this time, the Germans, having settled their sentimental differences in the matter of the bombardment, began throwing over Roon's "iron pills." Some fifty six thousand shots were fired into the city, and at last after 132 days of starvation and appalling scenes of misery and death, Jules Favre was sent forth from Paris to ask an armistice.

Favre met Bismarck at Versailles. After the first salutations, he listened, witness of the negotiations records. Favre said he had come to renew the negotiations for a truce. "The situation has changed. If you are still going to say 'not an inch, not a stone' we will break off at once. My time is valuable and yours also." Then after a little more talk, he added: "After all, why should I treat with you? Why should I give you irregular republic an appearance of legality by signing an armistice with its representative? What are you but rebels? Your emperor, if he came back, would have the right to shoot every one of you." After a few outbursts of this kind Bismarck settled down to business. He asked Favre to write down such conditions as Favre seemed to him reasonable and that they would discuss them the next day.

The next day, Bismarck having had interviews with the Emperor, Wilhelm and Von Moltke, had another interview with Favre, and totally ignoring Favre's propositions, submitted his own schedule for an armistice, which was as follows:—

- 1.—An armistice for twenty-one days.
- 2.—Disarmament of the French army, the latter to remain in Paris as prisoners of war.
- 3.—The soldiers to give up arms and banners; officers to keep their swords.
- 4.—The armistice to extend all over France.
- 5.—Paris to pay indemnity, and give up its forts to the Prussians.
- 6.—The Germans not to enter Paris during the armistice.
- 7.—Elections to be held throughout France for a national assembly to consider conditions of peace.

This was the preliminary draft of the terms of the armistice upon which the negotiations were opened. Some modifications and changes were made before the final signature. Outside of Paris French armies were still in the field fighting, their leaders declaring their determination to continue the fight until more favourable terms of peace

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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could be obtained, with no indemnities and no cession of territory. The districts in which these armies were fighting were exempted from the armistice. And, as an earnest of the armistice, Bismarck demanded an immediate advance of "ransom" money amounting to 40 million dollars. This was exclusive of the 1 billion dollars indemnity afterwards demanded and obtained. After three days of negotiations, the armistice was signed January 28, 1871.

In pursuance of this agreement, both parties withdrew their troops to a distance of five miles, but all the German troops outside of Paris immediately occupied the forts lying in their front, more particularly those of Mont-Valerien and St. Denis, the ground between the forts and the walls remaining neutral ground. The German prisoners were given up degrees, and the "ransom" money was paid over. During the armistice, the first consideration of the Germans was to restore their troops to their standing and make good their stores. All the forts they occupied around Paris were at once armed on the front facing the city walls and all arrangements were made in case of the recommencement of hostilities, so that the strongest resistance could be made, at all points. It was made an armistice with a strong German punch behind it.

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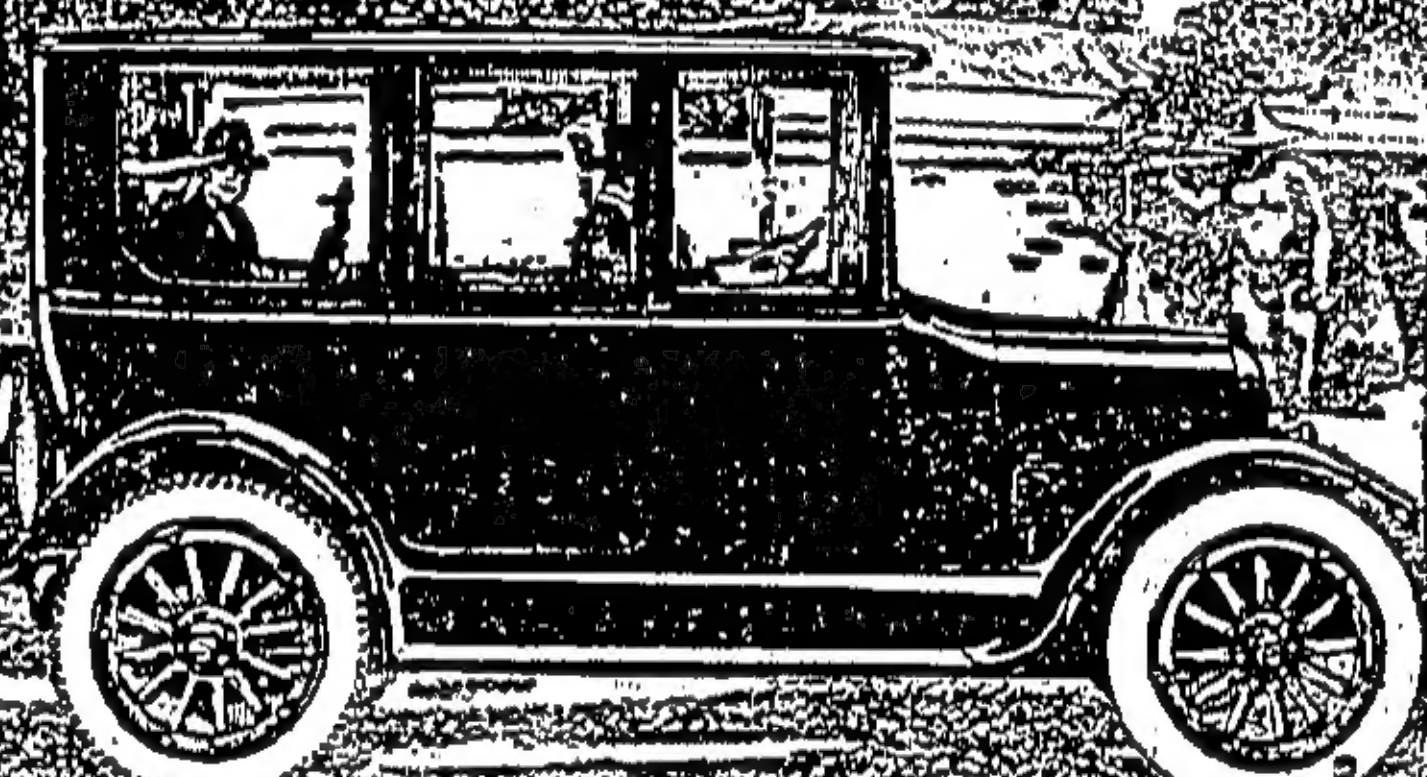
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PARODY OF KAISER AND DENTIST.

SIR J. M. BARRIE'S HUMOUR.

Sir J. M. Barrie contributed to the *London Daily Mail* a humorous pendant to the 25 articles on "The Kaiser as I Knew Him" by Dr. A. N. Davis, the Kaiser's dentist. By way of postscript to my reminiscences of the Kaiser, he writes, it may be fitting that I should put on record some account of my last meeting with him, which took place on September 20, 1918, on the anniversary, as it happened, of the day on which the war ended. I had run over to England from America on a professional matter connected with porcelain, and having a few hours to spare it struck me that I might profitably pass the time in visiting my erstwhile patient. I had indeed vaguely had some such intention when sailing from New York, and had brought with me a photograph of the Kaiser (or All-Highest, as he was always called), in the hope of persuading him to sign it as a memento of the days in which I had been for as he would characteristically have said, he and I had played so extraordinarily a part. I must confess also to having a curiosity to see how that part of him was faring with which I was most intimate, and a contemplated taking a last look at it, of course, gratuitously. I may mention here that just as it was the Kaiser's custom to speak arrogantly of "My people," never "the people," he always spoke of "My teeth," though they might really be mine.

After travelling a few miles westward by bus—for the Kaiser, I say stress on his residence being in the W. District—I had no great difficulty in finding his new abode in one of the pleasantest streets in Shepherd's Bush. The house is No. 20 in the directory, but the more exact name "The Bluebirds" is printed on the glass above the door. My first impression of the new home of the Kaiser was decidedly favourable. It is what is called in England a "semi-detached," or more familiarly a "semi," the term preferred by the Kaiser himself, and frequently used by him with some pride when later in the day he showed me over his various rooms. These are on two floors and are seven in number if you include the bathroom, which he always did.

It was pleasant to me to note his pride in "The Bluebirds." As he flung open another door after another he exclaimed with all the glee of a young bride, "This is the dining room, Davis, try those chairs, second-hand things, I don't think," or "Observe the painted glass on the landing window—a little bit of all right, eh, what?" or "Now I'll show you Willie's bedroom." Here I may mention that he has already picked up many of the English colloquialisms and speaks with a decided Cockney accent, of which he is legitimately proud.

But I anticipate, I ring the bell, recalling as I did so the somewhat different circumstances in which I had previously visited my patient at Potsdam and elsewhere, when more formality had to be observed. My summons was answered by the Kaiser himself, but this was not, as he hastened to assure me, because there is no domestic in the house. There is a very competent female "general," called by Willie (who will have his fun "Hindenburg," and by the Kaiser simply "the girl." She was out, however, at the pictures at present, and the Kaiser did the honours himself, and did them right heartily. He was looking much better than when I saw him last, which was at a time when the responsibilities of the war had greatly aged both of us and given a pallor to his countenance. The nervous twitching of the eye was gone and he had ceased to start apprehensively behind him.

But it was not merely physically that there was a change for the better; the inner man had enormously improved: the moral, so to speak, of which we talked so much during the war, was a hundred per cent stronger. This was no haughty monarch, but a jolly little fellow, happy in himself, happy in his neighbours, a sane mind, in short, in a sane body. He was in his shirt-sleeves because, as he laughingly apologised, he had been engaged about the house on a culinary matter. Otherwise he was in a serviceable suit of grey tweeds, with apron.

He recognised me at once and said, "This is a pleasant surprise, Davis; come right in, mind the step, you will stay and have a snack of supper with us," or words to that effect. He explained that Willie was at the office but was sure to be back by the 6.42, which was his invariable train. After I had been shown over the house and praised it in answer to his eager looks, we adjourned to the kitchen, where the evening meal was already spread, the dining-room being reserved for "company" ("and I feel sure, Davis, that as an old friend you would prefer to take pot-luck cosily here"). Lighting a woodbine which he had courteously offered me, I sat down with him to chat of old times, and the unexpected incident which had led to his taking up his domicile in Britain.

"You remember, Davis," he said, "how, as the war progressed latterly in an unexpected manner, there was a deal of talk among the Allies about what should be done with me and Willie on the declaration of peace. In your great country, Davis, there seemed to be a general movement in favour of making use of a hempen rope and a stout tree, such as play an important part in your ravishing cinema plays of cowboys. For my own part, as you may remember, I held out for being treated as Napoleon was, and sent to St. Helena, not necessarily to St. Helena, but to some island as far as possible from Germany."

Here he slapped his hand on his thigh in the old familiar way and exclaimed, "but Great Britain knew better!" His whole face beamed as he mentioned the word "Britain"; indeed, throughout our interview he never could speak that word without fond emotion: his pride in the land of his adoption was beyond anything of the kind I have ever seen.

There was only one other word on which he hung even more lovingly: I need not say that it was the word "democracy." He went across the pretty deal table with wet eyes. "Davis," he said, "this wonderful Britain saved me; this land of the free proved itself incapable of unbelief, the democratic spirit of Britain cried out that everyone had a right to live if he worked for his living, and that no exception should be made of me and Willie." I noticed that the old, arrogant "I and you" had gone from his talk; he always now said "you and I," as he and I, except when speaking at Willie. When speaking of his son, he continued to say "I and Willie."

I and Willie took the British at their word and came over here without misadventure, once we had left German shores. No obstacles were put in our way; we were told that if we could find a way of making a living we might settle down and be comfortable, and we have found a way, Davis—here he grasped my hand—"I am now in the dentistry line myself. I had learned so much of the business from you, during our strange talk while I was in my chair, that I decided to be a dentist. Of course, I can never have such a position as yours, Davis, for I am not qualified, but this is a poor neighbourhood and they don't mind that. If you would like me to have a look at your mouth, Davis—"

But I excused myself, and he continued, "Though I don't pretend to be the best dentist in Shepherd's Bush, there are people who say I am the second best; and at any rate I am doing well." He looked at me longingly. "I don't suppose, Davis," he said, "that you would consider a proposal for our going into partnership?" I had to nip this suggestion in the bud, and to change the conversation asked him about Willie. "He frowned a little," Willie had a bad time at first," he admitted, "but it was his own fault; there was so little he could do. Also he sulked a bit. I don't know if you ever noticed it, Davis, but Willie's tendency was to be a lazy fellow. I hadn't been here a month myself before I got a job, but Willie used to sprawl about, smoking, and saying it was infra dig for him to work. Of course we weren't set up so comfortable then as we are now. We were digging in a second-floor back, and at last I had to tell Willie that I would fire him unless he paid for his own keep."

After that he got an occasional shilling by running after cats and the like, but I was against it, Davis, the glorious spirit of democracy had sprung to life in me, and I looked on Willie's hand-to-mouth way of living as little better than ending. I made him go to the newspaper offices and look over the advertisements, and after many disappointments, he at last got a place as a clerk in the Dental Emporium. He gets thirty-five bob a week, Davis, and was complimented by his master last Christmas. "It has been the making of Willie; a more sober, industrious lad you wouldn't meet anywhere. And it's English democracy that has done it, England, oh! my England!"

I hastened to say that though all had turned out so well for him he could not, strictly speaking, call this land his England, but he took me up stoutly. "He told me that he now was an Englishman, for those hospitable people had allowed him to become naturalised." He had also dropped the name Hohenzollern (by letters poll), and taken that of Holly. He gave me with not unusual elation one of his business cards, with "William Holly for the Guinea Jaw" on it. He told me that he had voted for Havelock Wilson at the last election.

While he changed his coat and cuffs he talked to me freely of his situation and work, and especially of the scampicking part of it, at which he is evidently an adept, for his hours are largely confined to it. "My chin never gets in the way," he said simply. I asked him if he was happy in the new life, and he assured me he had never been so happy. "It is so satisfying," he said, "to have at last found something that I can really do well."

He was as enthusiastic as his father about the British, and I noticed that in any reference to the Germans he always talked parenthetically. "Gott schenke them!" I pointed out that they were now a very harmless people, and he replied laconically, "True, Davis, true, but still Gott schenke them." He and his father were on the best of terms, but, dipping wistfully to which he presently drew in, they had a few momentary fits, in which I noticed that they called each other "Huns."

I was particularly pleased with the frankness with which Willie spoke to me of his only trouble at the office. Only one of the bad old ways sticks to him, he said; he still finds it difficult not to pick up and take away with him any little articles of value that he sees lying about the office. He does not take them consciously, but somehow they find their way into his bag.

They have been very considerate with him in the matter, and have made an arrangement that "the girl" is to search his bag every evening and return anything it contains that was not there when he set off in the morning. They are seldom articles that he would have cared to take in the old days, he said—"the clock would not go into my bag"—chiefly pen-wipers, pieces of india-rubber or sealing wax, and the like.

I suppose I have an instinct, Mr. Davis, he said, thoughtfully, "against arriving back absolutely empty-handed."

Before I left I got them both to sign their photographs. "Yours sincerely, Wm. Holly," and "Compliments and good wishes from W. Holly, Jun., to Mr. Davis." I had told Willie to add the "Mr."

OUTWARD CARGOES ON SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

The recent conclusion of the armistice treaty was a stunning blow to the parties interested in "maritime transportation" at home, as we reported time and again. To make matters worse, a number of importers in India, South Africa, South America, etc., have been cancelling their orders placed with Japanese exporters from fear of a sharp fall in prices of commodities. This step taken by the foreign importers has caused a remarkable decrease in outward cargoes to South America, in particular. The N.Y.K. steamers on the South American service are subsequently feeling no little difficulty in obtaining enough outward cargoes, and the freight tariff will be forced to be reduced at no distant future. The extra steamer Toyokuni Maru, which left for South America on the 2nd inst., hardly carried enough. Such being the case, the s.s. Seifuku Maru scheduled as December extra to South America has been re-arranged to work the European service.


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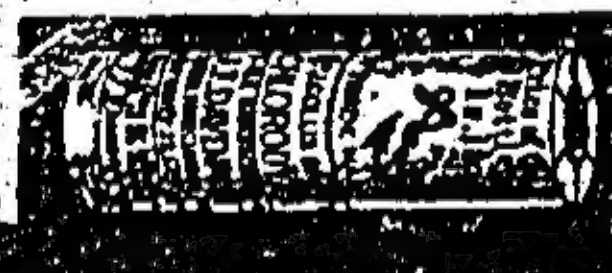
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